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Chaitra 29, 1887 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

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LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

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LOK SABHA

Monday, April 19, 1965/Chaitra 29, 1887 (Saka).

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

राष्ट्रीय रक्षा कोष के लिए अंशदान

*902. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : क्या **प्रधान मंत्री** बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि महाराष्ट्र में राष्ट्रीय रक्षा-कोष के लिये जो 20 लाख रुपये का अंशदान दिया गया था उस का कोई हिसाब किताब नहीं है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इन अनियमितताओं के लिए उत्तरदायी व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

प्रधान मंत्री के सभा सचिव (श्री सचिव सेन) : (क) और (ख). सदन के पटल पर एक विवरण रखा जाता है ।

विवरण

महाराष्ट्र प्रदेश में विभिन्न नागरिक रक्षा समितियों के राष्ट्रीय रक्षा कोष के खातों को निरीक्षण करने के लिये नागरिक रक्षा समिति (महाराष्ट्र), बम्बई ने, प्रदेशीय-सरकार के अनुमोदन से, जो निरीक्षण वृन्द नियुक्त किया था, उस ने खतौनी करने और इकट्ठी की हुई रकम के आकलन में अनियमितताएं, भिन्नताएं और प्रक्रिया दोष पाए । इन अनियमितताओं आदि का सम्बन्ध कुल इकट्ठी की गई 9.72 करोड़ रुपये की रकम और 2.35 लाख ग्राम सोने में से 20.38 लाख रुपये की राशि से था । इस रकम में से भी कुल 19.23 लाख रुपये की राशि राष्ट्रीय रक्षा कोष में आगे ही जमा कर दी गई है । आशा की जाती है कि बाकी लगभग 1.15 लाख रुपये की रकम भी शीघ्र ही लेखाशोधित कर दी जायेगी । निरीक्षक-वृन्द द्वारा बताई गई अक्सर अनियमितताएं प्रक्रिया और अवैधिक किस्म की हैं ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : इस वक्तव्य में कहा गया है कि कुछ अनियमितताएं हुई हैं । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि किन किन प्रकार की अनियमितताएं हुई हैं, क्या ये दफ्तरी तौर पर हुई हैं या कर्मचारियों के द्वारा हुई हैं ?

श्री ललित सेन : अनियमितताओं के विषय में मैं यही कहूंगा कि अनियमितताएं प्रोसीज्योरल मैटर्स में हुई हैं । और जिन व्यक्तियों का इन से सम्बन्ध है उन की राज्य सरकार जांच कर रही है और उन के खिलाफ उचित कार्यवाही की जाएगी ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि जो लोग दोषी पाए जायेंगे उन को कितने रोज तक दंडित किया जाएगा इन अनियमितताओं के पाने के बाद ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह कैसे कहा जा सकता है कि कितने दिनों दंडित किया जाएगा ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या दंड दिया जाएगा, किस माप से दंड दिया जाएगा ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जसे जैसे जुर्म होंगे वैसा दंड दिया जाएगा ।

Shri Daji: The word अनियमितताएं is very vague. I want to know whether any amount remains unaccounted or delayed in deposit or has not yet been deposited.

Shri Lalit Sen: As has been pointed out in the statement, out of a total collection Rs. 9 crores and some lakhs, accounts were not regular in relation to about Rs. 20·38 lakhs. Even out of this amount, Rs. 19·23 lakhs had been deposited already; irregularities have not been cleared in relation to Rs. 1·15 lakhs.

श्री युद्धवीर सिंह : क्या महाराष्ट्र की तरह से अन्य किसी प्रान्त से सरकार के पास इस प्रकार की शिकायत आयी है कि वहां भी सुरक्षा के लिए जो पैसा एकत्र हुआ था उस में कोई अनियमितता हुई है ?

श्री ललित सेन : जहां जहां से भी इस प्रकार की शिकायत आ रही है, राज्य सरकारों से प्रार्थना की जाती है कि इस बारे में देखभाल कर के हमें सूचना दें ।

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Besides Maharashtra, from which other states have Government received complaints about these irregularities?

Mr. Speaker: Names of the states other than Maharashtra.

Shri Lalit Sen: I am afraid I could not give all the names.

श्री गुलशन् : मैं यह जानना चाहूंगा कि क्या पंजाब राज्य से भी एसी कोई शिकायत आयी है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह नहीं बतला सकते ।

Dr. M. S. Aney: Are Government aware that a portion of funds raised in Nagpur for food relief was diverted from that particular purpose and paid to the National Defence Fund?

Shri Lalit Sen: All these matters, if they constitute irregularities, will be looked into by the State Government.

पाकिस्तान-अधिकृत काश्मीर में सांवैधानिक परिवर्तन

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*903. { **श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री** :
श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती :

क्या **वैदेशिक-कार्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) काश्मीर के पाक अधिकृत भाग में पाकिस्तान ने जो सांवैधानिक परिवर्तन किये हैं क्या उन के बारे में संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ को बता दिया गया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ की उस पर क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार ने यह जानने का यत्न किया है कि इन क्षत्रों में क्या क्या परिवर्तन किये गये हैं ?

वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्रीमती लक्ष्मी मेनन) : (क) से (ग). सुरक्षा परिषद् को हम ने जो विरोध-पत्र भेजा था उस की एक प्रति सदन की मेज पर रख दी गई है । [**पुस्तकालय में रखी गई । देखिए संख्या एल० टी० 4203 – 65**] यह विरोध-पत्र संयुक्त राष्ट्र दस्तावेज के रूप में संयुक्त राष्ट्र के सदस्यों में प्रचारित कर दिया गया था ।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि यह जो विरोधपत्र, एक पाकिस्तान को 23 सितम्बर, 1964 को और दूसरा संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ को 5-3-65 को, भेजे गए हैं, इन विरोध पत्रों में जो सरकार ने लिखा है कि पाकिस्तान ने एक एक्ट पास कर के आजाद काश्मीर के अन्दर परिवर्तन किए हैं और आजाद काश्मीर के झंडे को सरकारी भवन से हटा कर अपना झंडा वहां लगा दि

है, इस प्रकार की भयंकर कार्यवाई होने के बाद क्या पाकिस्तान की ओर से और संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ की ओर से जिन को आप ने पत्र भेजे हैं, कोई किसी प्रकार का उत्तर आया है, या वहां उन्होंने अपनी गतिविधियों में परिवर्तन किया है ?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: As far as the protest note to the Security Council is concerned, the usual custom is for it to be circulated among the members. No replies are received.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : पाकिस्तान की ओर से कोई उत्तर आया है ?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: No, Sir.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : प्रश्न के भाग क में मैंने यह जानने का यत्न किया है कि आजाद काश्मीर में प्रशासनिक दृष्टि से पाकिस्तान सरकार ने क्या क्या परिवर्तन किए हैं ? जैसे कि उन्होंने उनका झंडा हटा कर वहां अपना झंडा लगा दिया, इसके अतिरिक्त और क्या क्या परिवर्तन इस प्रकार के हुए हैं, जिस से उस प्रदेश को पाकिस्तान अपना अभिन्न अंग बनाने का यत्न कर रहा है ? सरकार ने क्या इस सम्बन्ध में कोई जानकारी ली है ?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: All these violations which have been occurring in Azad Kashmir, the things that the hon. Member had mentioned about the flag, about change in status etc., all these have been brought to the notice of the Security Council.

Mr. Speaker: What are those changes that they have tried to bring about?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: The changes are many, relating to the Constitution of the Government of Azad Kashmir, the changes about the flag, the Azad Kashmir Act by which it was made a part of Pakistan—these are some of the changes.

Shri Shinkre: These are the same things mentioned by Shri Shastri. She said the changes were many. What are the other changes?

Mr. Speaker: That is what I have tried to ascertain.

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: All these things are mentioned in the protest note, a copy of which has been placed on the Table of the House.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know if Government are aware of the fact that President Ayub Khan has invited Sheikh Abdullah to visit Azad Kashmir and form an emigre Government there and seek recognition of friendly countries, including Peking; if so, may I know the reaction of our Government to this latest development in Azad Kashmir.

Mr. Speaker: That would be a different question.

Shri Hem Barua: That is interlinked with this.

Mr. Speaker: I would submit it is not.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: When this matter was referred to the United Nations, a Commission was set up by that world Body and the findings of that Commission were that they recognised the sovereignty of the Government legally constituted in the State, under the Government of India. When that is the position, may I know how this question of our sovereignty has not been taken up again when the so-called Azad Kashmir area is now sought to be recognised as part of Pakistan?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: I could not follow the question.

Mr. Speaker: They have done it in violation of that. That is what the Government has taken up.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: Now it has been referred to the United Nations again, but the United Nations have for the last so many years recognised the constitutioinal Government of the State. Therefore, I would like to know what action has been taken before this matter was referred to the United Nations in order to assert our right over this area?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: The hon. House knows that the matter was re-

ferred to the United Nations as early as 1947, and more than that we can do nothing. It is under the military occupation of Pakistan. Besides bringing it to the notice of the Security Council....

Mr. Speaker: What I could follow from him is, he wants to assert that though it was under the illegal occupation of Pakistan, even then technically the nominal sovereignty of India was recognised over that part.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: By UNO itself.

Mr. Speaker: He wants to know whether the Government has done anything to assert that, so that that might be maintained.

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: Besides sending the protest note, we have not done anything.

Shri P. C. Borooah: The prolonged indecision of the Kashmir dispute has strained the relationship between India and Pakistan to a breaking point and made the chances of merger of Pakistan-occupied Kashmir with India more and more remote. May I know whether Government have got any intention to make the cease-fire line consolidated formally between Pakistan and India; if not, what positive steps are taken by the Government to take back occupied Kashmir for reunion with India?

Mr. Speaker: That is a wider question. It canont be taken up on this question.

श्री द्वा० ना० तिवारी : क्या सरकार को पता है कि पाकिस्तान में पिछले दिनों गत चुनाव के अवसर पर आजाद काश्मीर के लोगों को वोट डालने के लिए बाध्य किया गया था ?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): We have no information.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या सरकार को पता है कि यू० एन० ओ० का कोई फैसला आज तक पाकिस्तान ने नहीं माना है, बल्कि जनरल अयूब खां ने पिछले दिनों यह कहा कि हमारी अपनी पाकिस्तान की जो सुप्रीम कोर्ट है, उस का भी फैसला अगर हमारे हक में होगा तो मानेंगे वर्ना नहीं मानेंगे। वहां जब वह यू०एन०ओ० के पर्यवेक्षक अपनी जान बचाते फिरते रहते हैं और उन पर गोलियां चलती रहती हैं, पाकिस्तान ऐसी हालत में किसी भी फैसले को मानने से इंकार करता है तो सरकार द्वारा यह प्रोटैस्ट नोटस भेजने से क्या बनने वाला हैं ? सरकार क्या कदम उठा रही है और उस ने इस बारे में क्या एक्शन लिया है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब माननीय सदस्य और क्या चाहते हैं ? प्रोटैस्ट करने का कदम सरकार ने उठाया है उस के बाद लड़ाई की ही बात रह जाती है। प्रोटैस्ट के बाद और एक्शन क्या हो सकता है ?

Shri Kapur Singh: May I know whether it is still included in our national objective to reoccupy the occupied portions of Jammu and Kashmir State or is it not?

Mr. Speaker: That is not the question that should be asked. Next question.

Shri Kapur Singh: That is the only relevant question here. (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Speaker: If that is the only relevant question, I have gone to the next question.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय मैं आप की आज्ञा से प्रश्न नम्बर 903 के बारे म एक व्यवस्था का सवाल उठाना चाह रहा हूं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : फरमाइये।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : व्यवस्था मेरी यह थी कि जब सुरक्षा परिषद् ने सन् 1948 में यह स्पष्ट घोषणा दोनों प्रदेशों के सम्बन्ध

में कर दी कि जो क्षेत्र पाकिस्तान के अधिकार में है उस के बारे में जब तक कोई निर्णय न हो जाय तब तक किसी प्रकार का कोई वैधानिक परिवर्तन वहां पर नहीं होगा तो यह सारे वैधानिक परिवर्तन क्यों हो रहे हैं? और इस गम्भीर स्थिति के बावजूद भी भारत सरकार का चुप रहना क्या अपनी दुर्बलता का परिचय देना नहीं हैं ? इस सम्बन्ध में भारत सरकार कुछ निर्णय क्यों नहीं लेती ....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप समझ सकते हैं जैसा कि आप ने अभी कहा कि उन के मन में दुर्बलता है ।

राष्ट्रीय नमूना सर्वेक्षण का सारणी सम्बन्धी कार्य

*904. **श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद** : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारतीय सांख्यिकी संस्थान, कलकत्ता को राष्ट्रीय नमूना सर्वेक्षण का सारिणी तैयार करने का काम सौंपा गया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कब से तथा 1 अप्रैल, 1960 से भारतीय सांख्यिकी संस्थान, अधिनियम 1959 के लागू होने के पश्चात संस्थान किन शर्तों पर यह काम करता रहा था;

(ग) संस्थान को उस के द्वारा किये गये काम के लिये अब तक (प्रति वर्ष) कितनी राशि दी गयी है; और

(घ) क्या सरकार संस्थान द्वारा दिये गये काम का मूल्यांकन करने के लिए एक पुनर्विलोकन समिति नियुक्त करने के किसी प्रस्ताव पर विचार कर रही है, और यदि हां, तो समिति कब नियुक्त की जायेगी ?

प्रधान मंत्री के सभा सचिव (श्री लक्षित सेन) : (क) से (घ). एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा गया है ।

विवरण

1950 में राष्ट्रीय नमूना सर्वेक्षण की स्थापना के समय से सर्वेक्षण सम्बन्धी सारणीकरण का काम भारतीय सांख्यिकीय संस्थान कलकत्ता द्वारा होता है । 1958–59 तक संस्थान ने इस काम को सहायक अनुदान (ग्रान्ट इन एड) के आधार पर किया । 1959–60 से यह काम ठेके पर होने लगा । ठेके की प्रणाली संतोष-जनक न होने के कारण 1 अप्रैल, 1964 से सहायक अनुदान प्रणाली फिर से अपनाई गई है ।

2. 1958–59 से ले कर प्रति वर्ष सरकार ने संस्थान को जो धन राशि दी वह इस प्रकार है :

वर्ष	राशि लाख रुपयों में
1958–59	50.31
1959–60	48.06
1960–61	53.60
1961–62	26.28
1962–63	57.00
1963–64	47.05
1964–65	81.23

1961–62 से 1963–64 तक की अदायगी के अलावा संस्थान को स्टेट बैंक आफ इंडिया पर 50 लाख रुपये के ओवर ड्राफ्ट (अधिविकर्ष) की सुविधा प्रदान की गई । इस व्यवस्था के लिए सरकार ने गारंटी दी थी ।

3. भारतीय सांख्यिकीय संस्थान अधिनियम 1959, 1 अप्रैल, 1960 को लागू हुआ । उस अधिनियम की धारा 9

के अन्तर्गत एक समिति नियुक्त करने का निर्णय किया है जो अधिनियम लागू होने की तारीख से ले कर अब तक 5 वर्षों के दौरान संस्थान द्वारा किये गये कार्यों की समीक्षा तथा मूल्यांकन कर सके । समिति का गठन विचाराधीन है और सदस्यों का नाम तथा सदस्यों द्वारा अपने नामों की स्वीकृति का मामला तय होने के तुरन्त बाद समिति नियुक्त की जायेगी ।

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : इस सदन के सभा पटल पर जो विवरण रक्खा गया है उस से बिल्कुल स्पष्ट हो जाता है कि इस इंस्टीच्यूट को समय-समय पर जो काम दिया गया उस के सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने या तो कोई शर्त नहीं रक्खी है या उन शर्तों में समय-समय पर परिवर्तन होता रहा है जिस के कि कारण सरकार को काफी घाटा हुआ है और काम भी सन्तोषजनक रूप से नहीं हुआ है तो ऐसी स्थिति में केन्द्रीय सरकार इस इंस्टीच्यूट के काम का मूल्यांकन करने के लिये समिति के पुनर्गठन में देर क्यों कर रही

श्री ललित सेन : कमेटी बनाने के विषय में निर्णय हो चुका है और खयाल है कि दो महीने के अन्दर वह कमेटी नियुक्त हो जायगी ।

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : पबलिक एकाउन्ट्स कमेटी की रिपोर्ट से यह बिल्कुल स्पष्ट हो जाता है कि इस संस्थान द्वारा जो काम किया गया है वह बिल्कुल संतोषजनक नहीं हुआ है और इस इंस्टीच्यूट ने सरकार को जो आंकड़े दिये हैं व भी समय-समय पर गलत साबित हुए हैं तो में जानना चाहता हूं कि ऐसी स्थिति में क्या सरकार इस इंस्टीच्यूट को आगे कायम रहने देगी ?

श्री ललित सेन : यह सभी विषय उस नयी कमेटी जो कि नियुक्त करेंगे उस के विचाराधीन होंगे ।

श्री विश्राम प्रसाद : जब कि भारत सरकार 80 मिलियन टन गल्ला नहीं पैदा कर सकी है इस इंस्टीच्यूट के आंकड़े यह कहते हैं कि 200 मिलियन टन गल्ला पैदा हुआ तो इस तरीके से जो झूठे आंकड़े इस इंस्टीच्यूट से बनते हैं उस पर गवर्नमैंट का क्या विचार है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब उस में सवाल यही पैदा हो रहा है कि इस सैम्पल सर्वे का काम किसी दूसरी कमेटी के सुपुर्द किया जाय ।

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: It is found from experience that the statistics that are prepared at the moment with regard to a number of items, particularly the development work in the country, are not reliable. May I know if there is a demand afoot that this statistical organisation that is now being set up will look into that aspect of the question as well?

Shri Lalit Sen: The committee will no doubt go into this aspect also.

बीमाकृत लिफ़ाफों का खोया जाना

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*905. {**श्री द्वा० ना० तिवारी** :
श्री सुबोध हंसदा :

क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सफदरजंग हवाई अड्डा डाक छांट घर से हाल ही में सैकड़ों मूल्यवान वस्तुएं जैसे बीमाकृत लिफाफे गायब हो गये हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन का ब्यौरा क्या और कितने मल्य की वस्तुएं खोई गई हैं; और

(ग) स मामले में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

संचार विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री भगवती) (क) 332 रजिस्ट्रीकृत पत्रों और 103

बीमाकृत वस्तुओं के खोने का पता चला है ।

(ख) उन रजिस्ट्रीकृत थैलों को, जिन में ये डाक-वस्तुएं रखी गई थीं, गायब कर दिया गया था और गन्तव्य डाकघर को 'निल' रजिस्ट्री सूची भेज दी गई थी । 89 बीमाकृत वस्तुओं के बारे में प्राप्त सूचना से अभी तक 54,447 रुपये की हानि का पता चला है ।

(ग) इस मामले की विभागीय और पुलिस जांच की जा रही है । दिल्ली हवाई छंटाई घर के एक कर्मचारी को पुलिस द्वारा किया गया है ।

श्री द्वा० ना० तिवारी: क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि विभागीय जवाबदेही स्थिर करने के लिये क्या कदम उठाया गया है ?

Shri Bhagavati: The departmental investigation is proceeding and nearly a hundred officials have been examined.

Shri D. N. Tiwary: May I know whether the claimants of the missing articles have sent their claims as yet or not, and if they have sent, what steps have been taken to reimburse them?

Shri Bhagavati: We have asked the postal superintendents in different parts of the country to inform the senders that these things have been lost and they will now send their particulars, and on receipt of those particulars, further steps will be considered.

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि जो कर्मचारी पकड़ा गया है वह उस डाकखाने में काम करता था या उस के सम्बन्ध में कोई विदेशी भी पकड़ा गया है ?

Shri Bhagavati: All these matters are under investigation.

Mr. Speaker: This much must be known whether he was an employee in the postal department or not.

Shri Bhagavati: Yes, Sir; he is an employee. That has already been stated.

Ministry of Community Development & Cooperation

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*906. **Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:**
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Kapur Singh:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has set up any Committee to determine the future course, content and stature of the Ministry of Community Development and Cooperation;

(b) the circumstances which led to the setting up of such a Committee; and

(c) the conclusions arrived at by the Committee?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Prime Minister (Shri Lalit Sen): (a) and (b). The Minister of Food and Agriculture had asked Shri V. Shankar, who had previously been the Secretary in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture, to study the problem of bringing about effective coordination in the activities of the Ministries of Food and Agriculture and Community Development and Cooperation with a view to maximisation of their impact on agriculture production. At the instance of the Prime Minister, Shri Shankar's Report was considered by a Committee of the Cabinet.

(c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. (*Placed in Library, see* No. LT-4204/65].

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: This question had been examined a number of times earlier, and a similar report was submitted by Mr. Rao that this Ministry was not wanted and we have come to certain conclusions. May

I know whether the hon. Prime Minister himself has considered this? What is his own vision regarding the functioning of this Ministry of Community Development and what is the depth of his faith in the panchayati raj institutions and community development?

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): In so far as the panchayati raj institutions are concerned, we attach great importance to them, and we have come to the conclusion that it is the Ministry of Community Development which has to effectively carry on that programme: it should be entirely their responsibility.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: The present Minister of Food and Agriculture felt and he indicated that he could not carry on his responsibilities until and unless this Ministry of Community Development was made a limb of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture and also until and unless the State Governments were put under his control so far as the movement of foodgrains is concerned. Both these requests have not been accepted. May I know how, under these circumstances, the hon. Prime Minister expects the Minister of Food and Agriculture to give a good account of himself and discharge his responsibilities?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: Of course, he might have been thinking about it, but formally he never put up any such proposal that the community development work or the panchayati raj work should become a limb or part of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture. But he did certainly suggest that in the matter of co-operative societies, it would perhaps be better if the Ministry of Food and Agriculture directly deals with it. However, after having given thought to Shri Shankar's report, we felt that the work of co-operative societies should continue to be remain with the Ministry of Community Development.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या सरकार बतला सकती है कि यह अलग-अलग कब तक करते जायेंगे ? एक मिनिस्ट्री के अन्दर वर्क हो रहा है तो कोई जिम्मेदारी महसूस नहीं कर रहा है तो कब तक इन को अलग-अलग किया जायगा ?

श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री : अपनी-अपनी जिम्मेदारी तो दोनों ही महसूस करते हैं और दोनों उस को चलाने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं ।

Shri Kapur Singh: The Prime Minister has told us what is proposed to be done with regard to the splitting up of some portions of this Ministry. I want to know whether it is proposed in the near future to wind up this Ministry altogether, either through merger or through some other means.

Mr. Speaker: He has said that he has no such intention. He has said that.

Shri Kapur Singh: I have made a suggestion that he should do so.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey.

श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डे : सरकार ने सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय के भावी कार्य विषय और सरकार कोनिश्चित करने के लिये जो शंकर कमेटी नियुक्त की थी, क्या सरकार ने उस कमेटी की रिपोर्ट को पूरे रूप में मंजूर किया है या अंशतः मन्जूर किया है और उस रिपोर्ट की कौन सी सिफारिशों को सरकार ने स्वीकार नहीं किया है

श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री : यह कमेटी सरकार ने मुकर्रर नहीं की थी खाद्य मंत्री ने इस सम्बन्ध में विचार करने का कार्य शंकर साहब के सुपुर्द किया था, लेकिन चूंकि उन की सिफारश कुछ जरूरी थीं,

इसलिए उन्होंने उन सिफारिशों को मुझे देया और मैं ने उन पर और विचार करने के लिए कैबिनेट सब-कमेटी को कहा। को-ग्रापरेशन के सम्बन्ध में जो खास बात थी, वह हम ने स्वीकार नहीं की, लेकिन ग्रीकल्चरल प्रोडक्शन बोर्ड वगैरह कुछ और बातें हम ने स्वीकार की हैं।

Shri Hem Barua: On a point of rder, Sir. The hon. Prime Minister iid that this committee was not ap-ointed by the government, but by he Food and Agriculture Ministry. Are we to understand that the Food ind Agriculture Ministry is not part of government?

Mr. Speaker: He has explained the whole thing. Initially it was so done; hen, the Prime Minister took it upon iimself and he appointed a commit-ee. He has explained how it was tarted. The Food and Agriculture Ministry is also part of government. t is not different.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्रालय और सामदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय के अधिकारियों के पृथक-पृथक रहने से देश के कृषि-उत्पादन कार्य पर बड़ा विपरीत प्रभाव पड़ा है, जिसका सामना हम को गत वर्ष करना पड़ा। क्या यह सही है कि अब भी इन दोनों मंत्रालयों को एक न करने का एक बहुत बड़ा कारण यह है कि कुछ राजनीतिक बाधायें बीच में अटक रही हैं; यदि हां, तो प्रधान मंत्री उन राजनीतिक बाधाओं को दूर कर कब तक इन दोनों मंत्रालयों को एक कर के कृषि-उत्पादन के कार्य में सहायता देंगे ?

श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री : जी नहीं, कोई राजनीतिक बाधाओं के कारण ऐसा नहीं हुआ है। उस पर विचार हुआ है और विचार करके जो ठीक फ़ैसला समझा गया है, वह लिया गया है।

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: The Prime Minister is aware of the fact that so far as the present set-up is concerned, the community development and agricultural departments are running on parallel lines and there is no coordination, with the result that agricultural production is being hampered. If that is so, may I know whether he is going to reconsider to find out means of coordinated working of the two Ministries, if the two are not to be merged?

Mr. Speaker: Hon. members are trying to argue their case and not elicit information.

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: May I know whether in the present set-up there is no coordination, resulting in in hampering of agricultural production and if so, what steps are government going to take?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: A special committee of the Agriculture Production Board was there and it has been decided to activise it. It has also been decided that the Food and Agriculture Minister should be its Chairman, the Minister of Community Development should also be one of its members and a few other representatives would also be represented on this Board. It has also been decided that a Special Secretary should be appointed for this Board, so that there is proper coordination and effective working.

Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha: May I know whether it is a fact that our Prime Minister had been expressing dissatisfaction over the failure of the community development ministry in the matter of increased production in the agricultural sector and, if so, what were the reasons for his coming to such a conclusion?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: I did not say that I expressed my dissatisfaction. But I did say that the community development blocks have to pay very special attention to increased agricultural production. I said, along with their other work, they must attach the highest importance to it. I think the steps which we have taken

and which we propose to take would produce the desired results.

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : इस स्टेटमेंट में लिखा हुआ है कि को-आपरेटिव आन्दोलन को चलाने की जिम्मेदारी मुख्य रूप से केन्द्रीय सरकार की है । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि अलग-अलग राज्यों में सहकारिता के अलग-अलग कानून हैं, जिससे सहकारिता के काम में बाधा होती है, तो क्या सरकार किसी ऐसी योजना पर विचार कर रही है कि सहकारित आन्दोलन में एकरूपता लाई जा जा सके ?

श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री : मैं इसके बारे में अभी तो नहीं कह सकता, लेकिन यह बात ठीक है कि अलग-अलग प्रदेशों में को-आपरेटिव्ज की अलग-अलग स्थिति है और उसके अनुसार उन्होंने कायदे कानून बनाए हैं । जहां तक मैं समझता हूं, कुछ प्रदेशो में काम बहुत अच्छा हुआ है और कुछ में कमी रही है, लेकिन यह सिर्फ कानून या कायदों की वजह से है, ऐसा मेरा ख्याल नहीं है ।

श्री लहरी सिंह : जब मुल्क में आम खेती करने वाले स्माल होल्डिंग्ज के छोटे ज़मींदार हैं और सिवाये को-आपरेशन के एग्रीकल्चरल डेवेलपमेंट नहीं हों सकती, तो कौन सी खास वजूहात हैं, जिन की बिना पर प्रधान मंत्री ने उस रिपोर्ट को मन्जूर नहीं किया है कि को-आपरेशन एग्रीकल्चर मिनिस्ट्री के पास होना चाहिए ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह तो आर्ग्युमेंट है ।

श्री लहरी सिंह : कमेटी ने कहा कि ऐसा होना चाहिए और प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब ने कहा कि नहीं होना चाहिए । हम यह जानना चाहते हैं कि वे कौन सी बजूहात हैं, जिन की बिना पर यह फ़ैसला किया गया है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वे सारी वजूहात इस वक्त कैसे दी जा सकती हैं ?

श्री लहरी सिंह : वह एक बड़ी वजह बता दें । आखिर यह कंट्री की डेवेलपमेंट का सवाल है । यह प्राइम मिनिस्टर की "हां" या "ना" पर डिपेंड थोड़े करेगा ? इस सवाल का जवाब मिलना चाहिए ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह बात क्वैस्टियन आवर में तय नहीं हो सकती है ।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : हमारी सरकार समझती है कि सहकारी समितियां बना कर अन्नोत्पादन बढ़ जायेगा और देश की अन्न समस्या का समाधान हो जायेगा । रूस में भी सहकार और सरकार की तरफ़ से कृषि का काम किया जा रहा है, लेकिन उनकी खाद्य समस्या का भी समाधान नहीं हुआ है । तो हमारी सरकार के दिमाग़ में क्या कीड़ा है कि वह देश में सहकार से कृषि का काम करने जा रही है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : श्री चतुर्वेदी ।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर आना चाहिए ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं सरकार के दिमाग़ से कीड़ा कैसे निकालूंगा ? माननीय सदस्य बैठ जायें । माननीय सदस्य ऐसी शक्ल में सवाल करते हैं कि उस के जवाब की ज़रूरत ही नहीं रह जाती है ।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : क्यों नहीं रह जाती है ? जब रूस में सहकार के द्वारा कृषि के कार्य में सफलता नहीं मिली है, तो फिर सरकार उस को हमारे देश में क्यों चलाना चाहती है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह बहस सवालों के घंटे में नहीं हो सकती है ।

Shri S. N. Chaturvedi: May I know what is the advantage of having two parallel departments doing the same work and then setting up a co-ordinat-

ing board at the top to integrate their work?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: In every Ministry the work is tremendous and if there are different departments it leads to better efficiency and more effective working. I might inform the House that the Food and Agriculture Minister is in overall charge of that department or that ministry also.

Supply of Shoes to Miners

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*907. **Shri Kishen Pattanayak:**
Shri Yogendra Jha:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Gauri Shankar Kakkar:
Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavaiya:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Buta Singh:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:

Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to refer to to the reply given to Starred Question No. 496 on the 14th December, 1964 and state:

(a) whether the tender given by M|s. Ruby Industries was the lowest, if so, which firm submitted the next higher tender and what rates were quoted by it;

(b) whether any proper enquiry was made into the experience and capacity of Ruby Industries before entering into the agreement;

(c) whether it is a fact that orders were placed even before entering into agreement and acceptance of tenders;

(d) whether fresh tenders were invited at the time of increasing prices and whether the increased price was applicable to orders already placed at the original price; and

(e) whether prices were increased even after complaints were received about the bad quality of the shoes?

The Minister of Labour and Employment (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) The tender given by M|s. Ruby Industries was the lowest. Information about the next higher tender is contained in the statement laid on the table of the House. (*Placed in Library*, see No. MLT-4205|65].

(b) Enquiries from the Director General of Supplies and Disposals revealed that M|s. Ruby Industries was one of the few registered firms for the supply of such material to Government.

(c) The supply of shoes to the miners was to be made by the colliery companies in accordance with Coal Award and accordingly orders may have been placed by some collieries even before entering into an agreement with M|s. Ruby Industries, but no supplies were made before the tender was actually accepted by the Chairman of the Joint Purchase Committee.

(d) No. The prices were increased in accordance with an Arbitration Award. The increased prices were to be paid in respect of supplies made on and after 1st September, 1962 according to the Award.

(e) There were some complaints which were looked into. The increase in prices was allowed owing to increase in the cost of raw material that had occurred between the date of tender and date of signing of the Agreement by the Joint Purchase Committee—a period of about a year.

श्री किशन पटनायक : यह जो स्टेटमेंट है इसको देखने से मालूम होता है कि जो रुबी इंडस्ट्रीज का टेंडर था उससे बाकी कम्पनियों के टेंडर बहुत ज्यादा ऊंचे नहीं थे । लेकिन फिर बाद में जब उसका दाम बढ़ा दिया गया रिविजन में तो इनसे ज्यादा भी हो गया या बराबर हो गया । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि यह कहां तक मुनासिब है कि एक तो टेंडर को एक्सेप्ट करते वक्त लोएस्ट टेंडर को ले लिया जाता है लेकिन बाद में इस तरह से बढ़ा दिया जाता है कि जो दूसरे

हायर टेंडर थे वे नीचे हो जाते हैं और उसके लिए यानी हायर प्राइसिस के लिए कोई टेंडर मांगें नहीं जाते हैं ?

Shri D. Sanjivayya: At the time when the tenders were invited, as I said earlier, the tender of Ruby Industries was the lowest. After the agreement was entered into, the Ruby Industries made out a case that in the meanwhile the prices of raw materials have gone up. Therefore, an arbitrator was appointed and his award was implemented.

Mr. Speaker: What was the time lag?

Shri D. Sanjivayya: About a year.

श्री किशन पटनायक : इन बातों को देखते हुए कि करोड़ों रुपये का यह मामला था और रुबी कम्पनी को लाखों रुपये का मुनाफा इसके जरिये दिया गया, श्रमिकों को जूते मिल नहीं पाये और जो मिले भी उनके बारे में हजारों शिकायतें आई हैं और अभी तक इस घोटाले के बाद एवार्ड का इम्प्लेमेंटेशन स्थगित है, क्या मंत्री महोदय इस सारे घोटाले के बारे में एक ज्यूडिशल या हाई पावर्ड इनक्वायरी कमिशन बिठायेंगे ?

Shri D. Sanjivayya: It is no doubt true that the Ruby Industries got a little more than what they could have got according to the earlier agreement because of the award. Coming to the complaints, one complaint was that the rubber sole was of a poor quality. Later on, the company agreed to replace it by a leather sole. With regard to the other complaint about the quality itself, it was referred to the Chief Inspector of Textiles and Clothing, Ministry of Defence at the expense of the manufacturer. He said that the material and the footwear had been found to be according to specifications.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या सरकार यह बतायेगी कि यह ज्वायंट परचेज कमेटी खत्म कर दी गई है या एग्जिस्ट कर रही है ? अगर खत्म कर दी गई है तो खरीद फरोख्त का काम कौन कर रहा है ?

Shri D. Sanjivayya: The Joint Purchase Committee was appointed at that time. It is a tripartite body.

श्री गौरी शंकर कक्कड़ : क्या यह सही है कि सरकारी अफसरों को आर्डर फार्म ले कर कम्पनी एजेंटों की तरह मालिकों से आर्डर लेने का निर्देश दिया गया था और उस पर कई अफसरों ने इसलिए एतराज किया था कि यह उनके सम्मान के खिलाफ है ?

Shri D. Sanjivayya: I do not know whether the officers interferred or intervened in this work. I will make enquiries.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : जूतों के लिए टेंडर कब मांगें गये थे, इनका विज्ञापन किन किन अखबारों में आया था, मंत्रालय को पहला आर्डर किस तारीख को दिया गया था और एग्रीमेंट के पहले भी कुछ आर्डर दिये गये थे क्या ?

Shri D. Sanjivayya: I have already answered the question whether the orders were placed before the agreement. Tenders were invited on 3-11-60 and the reconstituted advisory body decided on it on 27-3-61 and the agreement was entered into on 28-11-61.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : किन किन अखबारों में यह विज्ञापन आया था ? इसका जवाब नहीं आया है ।

Shri D. Sanjivayya: I am not in a position to say what was the mode of advertisement?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The hon. Minister has stated that the tender of Ruby Industries was the lowest. Later on, they asked for revision of prices. I would like to know whether at that time fresh tenders were invited and, if not, why not. May I also know whether it is a fact that the Ministry,

rather the then Minister, was so eager to give the benefit to the Ruby Industries that he appointed a special officer who had no knowledge of labour laws, who was the retired Director of Employment Exchanges, for the purchase, and that officers were asked to take the company's order forms and book orders to which many officers objected because it affected their prestige? I want to know whether this is true because I know the Ruby Industries very well.

Shri D. Sanjivayya: With regard to Ruby Industries, their tender was the lowest. It was accepted and an agreement was entered into by the Joint Purchase Committee with the Ruby Industries. When the agreement is existing and they want a revision of rates, there is no question of inviting fresh tenders. (*Interruption*). An arbitrator was appointed and his award was accepted..... (*Interruption*). Let me complete my answer.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. The Minister is trying to give the answer. Whether it is satisfactory or not, whether the Members are satisfied or not, they have other remedies.

Shri Ranga: But his answer must be consistent with his earlier answer. If you were to look into the records—it is there in writing on his own pad—he said earlier that at the time of entering into the agreement, the revision was made. Now he says that after the agreement is made.....

Shri D. Sanjivayya: May I state the position? The tenders were invited. The Ruby Industries' tender was the lowest. It was accepted and an agreement was entered into with them. After the agreement was entered into with them, they came forward to say that the prices of raw materials had increased and they wanted a higher price. Therefore, an arbitrator was appointed and his award was accepted.

With regard to the second question which my hon. friend Mr. Banerjee put, I do not know what happened at that time.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Ram Sewak Yadav.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I seek your protection? Kindly hear me.

Mr. Speaker: If the hon. Members want that it should come in the form of some discussion, that is a different thing.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The second part of my question was, whether it is a fact that an officer, the ex-Director of Employment Exchange, was specially appointed and he was asked to take the orders from this company because the ex-Labour Minister and everybody in the Ministry was interested in this.

Shri D. Sanjivayya: I have already answered that question. As to whether any officer or officers of the Department intervened or interfered with regard to the question of securing orders, I said, "I do not know. I will make enquiries."

Mr. Speaker: He had already said it.

श्री रामसेवक यादव : क्या यह सही है जैसा कि रुबी कम्पनी के एक पत्र से साबित होता है कि रुबी कम्पनी से करोड़ों रुपयों का मस्विदा तत्कालीन मंत्री श्री नन्दा तथा मंत्रालय के एक सचिव और कम्पनी के मालिक श्री भौमिक ने बैठ कर बनाया था और श्री नन्दा ने इस मामले में इतनी दिलचस्पी इस कारण से ली थी कि उनके ज्योतिषी श्री बालिराम की दोस्ती श्री भौमिक के साथ थी ?

Shri D. Sanjivayya: I do not know who is interested. But on record, as I could see from the file and other papers, the agreement was prepared by the Joint Purchase Committee and the agreement was entered into by the

Joint Purchase Committee with the Ruby Industries.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: When the agreement was entered into, it must have been for a specific number of shoes and for a specific period. When they demanded for an upward revision of their prices, is it not the rule that if there is to be a new price to be given within a short period of six months, then new tenders have to be invited because there may be other people in the country who can give you those shoes at that price? What was the reason for not having done that?

Shri D. Sanjivayya: May I state the position again? At that time, the tenders were invited. Their tender was the lowest. Then, we asked everybody else whether they were prepared to supply shoes at the rates quoted by Ruby Industries and nobody came forward. Later on, the agreement was entered into. After that, they wanted a revision. When there is the agreement existing, how can we annul the agreement and go in for fresh tenders- (*Interruptions*).

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Let it go to the Public Accounts Committee.

Shri J. B. Kripalani: Does it satisfy you, Sir?

Mr. Speaker: What the hon. Members are trying to emphasize is this. After the agreement had been entered into with a particular contractor for th supply of shoes, he asked for an upward revision of the price. When it was decided that the price might be raised, was it not advisable to give others also an opportunity?

Shri D. Sanjivayya: The only answer that I can give on this occasion is that no opportunity was given at that time. An arbitrator was appointed to look into the case, because of time-lag; about an year's time-lag was there, and meanwhile, the prices did rise.

Shri P. R. Patel: The hon. Minister had stated that the prices were revised later on after the agreement had been entered into, and somthing more was given. I want to know what that somthing more was.

Shri D. Sanjivayya: I can give the details. The original prices were as follows: In regard to leather sole of composite construction, the price was Rs. 22:25

Shri P. R. Patel: I want to know what that little more was.

Mr. Speaker: When the hon. Minister is giving that answer, why should there be questions again and again?

Shri D. Sanjivayya: It was Rs. 22.25 earlier, and according to the arbitrator's award, it would be Rs. 24·50. Similarly, in regard to the welted sole type, the price was Rs. 21·25, and according to the arbitrator's award, it would be Rs. 25·00.

Shri Raghunath Singh: The question was about the total amount.

Some hon. Members: What is the total amount?

Mr. Speaker: I can get the answers from the hon. Minister, but there ought not to be simultaneous voices from so many sides of the House.

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh: Is it part of the policy of the Government as a whole that a Government tenderer must be ensurd profits at any cost if the prices go up, and if so, if the prices go down, will the profits also decrease?

Shri D. Sanjivayya: What is the question?

Mr. Speaker: He wants to know whether if the prices had decreased Government could have asked for a downward revision of the prices.

Shri D. Sanjivayya: Probably Government could have considered that.

Shri Ranga: It is a wrong answer. Have Government ever considered this step whenever the prices went down? Arising out of the answer of the hon. Minister, I would like to ask him one question. It is a wrong answer that he has given.

Shri D. Sanjivayya: What I said was that probably Government could have considered that.

Shri Ranga: That is never done.

Shrimati Subhadra Joshi: May I know whether those tenders had supplied any shoes during those six months and if so, at what price, and if not, why not?

Shri D. Sanjivayya: In fact, the award came into existence only from 1st September, 1962. Before that, they had supplied as many as 68,000 pairs while the total contract was for 2·5 lakh pairs.

Shri Ranga: I am sorry for the hon. Minister because he was not responsible for this unfortunate thing.

Shri D. Sanjivayya: Government are responsible, whoever might have been the Minister.

Shri Ranga: It was the Government that was responsible, not the present Minister because he was not in charge of it then. But I am sorry to find that the hon. Minister has not realised that there is something wrong in this and that there should be an inquiry into this matter. We would like to know one thing in this connection.

The Public Accounts Committee has stated time and again quite clearly without any room for any hon. Minister to make a mistake in understanding, that once tenders have been called and a tender has been accepted, whatever might happen during the period between the acceptance of the tender and the conclusion of the agreement, there should be no revision at all; and if there were to be any revision of the prices, it had never been a downward revision but always upward. If there were to be any such thing, as you, Sir, were yourself good enough to put it, fresh opportunities should be given to the earlier tenderers even if fresh tenders are not called for. How is it that or this occasion no such effort was made at all and this tendered was chosen especially in view of the fact that even much earlier than the tendering, this tenderer had already been preferred? As many as 60,000 odd pairs of shoes had been obtained from them. That is why I would suggest, if I may, on inquiry into this matter,—as has already been suggested by my hon. friends—into all the facts, because it would be quite some time before it goes to the Public Accounts Committee.

Shri D. Sanjivayya: All that I can say is this. If there was a mistake in not inviting tenders, at the time when Messrs. Ruby Industries wanted revision, that is a different matter; that has not been done, and we had not invited tenders. I shall examine the whole case again and take whatever steps are required.

Shri A. P. Sharma: Who is the owner of Ruby Industries?

Shri D. Sanjivayya: One Shri Bhowmick.

Shri N. Dandeker: As I understand the matter, this agreement with Ruby Industries contained an escalator clause under which if the prices of raw materials went up, they were entitled to an increase in price, and presumbaly, the arbitration was in pursuance of that clause. If so, was it a condition of the tender, so that all tenderers were aware that they would be entitled to have an escalator clause in their supply agreement?

Shri D. Sanjivayya: I will look into it and see if such a clause was there.

Shri N. Dandeker: Was it put down as a condition.....

Mr. Speaker: He says he does not have the information at present. He will look into it.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: Shri Dandeker has partly covered my question I will put the other part. In the agreement, was there a clause laid down that there was a possibility of revision of rates under given circumstances? Will the Minister kindly explain whether such a possibility was envisaged, and if so, to what extent, so that this could be covered under that?

Mr. Speaker: He will examine that.

Left Communists' Link with Peking

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*908. { **Shri Hem Barua:** / **Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:**

Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Chinese Embassy in New Delhi has made a statement challenging the Home Minister's statement in Parliament on the 12th March about the Left Communists' links with Peking and describing the above disclosure by the Home Minister as 'completely groundless and sheer fabrication and slander'; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The First Secretary of the Chinese Embassy was summoned to the Ministry of External Affairs and an oral protest was lodged against the statement issued by the Chinese Embassy on March 22, 1965. I was pointed out to the Chinese Embassy that the language used by them in their statement was objectionable and not in keeping with normal diplomatic etiquette in relation to the host Government.

Shri Hem Barua: Has the Chinese Embassy, by challenging the Government of the host country, not violated the cardinal principles of diplomacy and international ethics? If the Chinese Embassy has done that,—and they have done that in a very slanderous language—why is it that Government have not asked the Chinese Embassy to pack off from this country, short of severing diplomatic relations with China?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): It was not considered necessary that such a drastic step should be taken on this basis.

Shri Hem Barua: In view of the fact that the Chinese Embassy in Delhi has become a honeycomb of anti-Indian activities and a rendezvous for Indian traitors, as disclosed by the hon. Home Minister in this House, why is it that Government have not considered it desirable to take the minimum step I want them to take, namely, to restrict the movements of the diplomats or personnel of the Chinese Embassy in this country, as they have restricted the movements of the Indian diplomats in Peking?

Shri Swaran Singh: It is correct that the movements of members of our Mission in Peking are restricted, just as the movements of diplomatic members of other foreign missions in China are also restricted. Their system is different. In our country, we permit diplomats freedom of

movement; we do not restrict their movements in our country.

Shri J. B. Kripalani: Other foreign missions are not our enemies.

Shri Hem Barua: May I seek your protection?

Mr. Speaker: The Minister has said he is unable to do that.

Shri Hem Barua: As far as I know, the Indian Embassy in Peking is not indulging in any anti-Chinese activity. But here their Embassy has been actively indulging in anti-Indian activities, and the Home Minister disclosed here that there are links between the Left Communists and the Chinese Embassy in Delhi. Over and above that, there is the information that this Chinese Embassy is helping some pepole with money and they are dumping forged currency notes in Jammu and Kashmir. Here is an Embassy that is indulging in all sorts of things against us and yet our Government—if I use the word 'impotent', you would turn me out, I know; so I do not want to use the word 'impotent'—like a bunch of inefficient and incompetent people have tolerated this Chinese vandalism in this country.....

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. The answer has been given. It is for the House to consider it.

Shri Hem Barua: Is the reply satisfying to you of all persons?

Mr. Speaker: I am not to express my opinion. The answer has been given. The House has got the authority to take any step against the Government, if it so desires. It is not for me to do anything.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Is it not a fact that since their perfidious invasion in 1962, which led to India's military debacle and national humiliation, the Chinese Embassy in India has been arrogantly and contemptuously vilifying and slandering the host Government and the host country? If so, is Government aware of any other country in the international world, in the comity of nations, whose Government has tolerated and stomached so many insults from a foreign Embassy on its soil?

Mr. Speaker: The Question Hour should be used strictly for the purpose for which it is intended. So many adjectives, qualifications, innuendos and all those accusations, though they might be correct, even then.....

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: They are not adjectives; they are substantives.

Mr. Speaker: When a Member is putting his supplementary, all these need not be put there. It is only for the purpose of eliciting information that the question is put. So it should be confined to that. I am not contesting the correctness or otherwise of what he has used, or the phrases he has utilised in this manner.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I would only request you for my future guidance to let me know which of are the objectionable adjectives I have used so that I may not use them in future.

Mr. Speaker: None of it may be objectionable. But in putting supplementaries, they should be avoided. This is what I meant. (*Interruption*).

Shri Swaran Singh: It is correct, as has been mentioned in the Home Minister's statement, that these links were there. The activities of the Peking mission here are objectionable. As to what action we take, we have to take several things into consideration. We have not decided to take any action yet.

As regards the other parallel, now it is very difficult for me to say. When they function in other countries, some missions are known to issue statements which are not to the liking of the Government of the country to which they are accredited.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: On a point of order. He said there are Missions known to do so. Of which countries does he know? This is too vague.

Mr. Speaker: He cannot give.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I know of one country. I know that President Nasser warned the Chinese Embassy in Cairo when it criticised India there. He told them either to shut up or shut down their Embassy. Here, what is all this?

Shri Bishwanath Roy: May I know whether in their attempt to trace the links of the Left Communists with China, the Government were in a position to get some papers regarding some communist depositors with the Bank of China, and some amounts deposited or credited in the bank in their favour by any unknown agency?

Mr. Speaker: The question relates to a statement issued by the Chinese Embassy here.

Shri S. N. Chaturvedi: May I know whether, in the first instance, the Chinese Embassy was asked to withdraw that statement? If not, why not?

Shri Swaran Singh: If the statement has already been issued, there will not be much satisfaction even if they withdraw it.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Did they apologise?

Shri Swaran Singh: As has been explained, I do not accept what is mentioned in that statement. That statement is a futile statement. Our Home Minister's statement in the country has much greater value than that of anybody challenging it.

Shri Hem Barua: That is not the question.

Shri Rajeshwar Patel: On a point of order.....

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Members should realise what the function of the Speaker is and how we should proceed. I can only allow a question to be put. If the information given by the Minister is wrong, if the policy is wrong, I cannot take any action. If Members are not satisfied with the policy Government are pursuing, there are other methods of raising the matter in the House. They can do so, but not just now.

Shri Hem Barua: It is good to know that you are not satisfied.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: We want a correct and proper answer.

Shri Ranga: If I may make a submission, we may not have any redress against a Minister when he gives an answer. He must give an answer straight to the point as I said the other day also, and he should not be rambling about. We may possibly enjoy that privilege, but it is not allowed to the Minister. In that vague fashion he goes on giving his answers. Surely, the House has a right to express its dissatisfaction here.

Mr. Speaker: If I may be permitted to say so, honestly I have a grouse against both sides, it is not only one side. I have always been impressing that if the question is straight, precise and to the point, I will certainly see that the answer is also given straight, but when the question is so complicated and involved, I also get confused as to what should be the answer.

Shri Rajeshwar Patel: On a point of order. The hon. Minister has observed that the statement was futile, and since it had already been made, there was no necessity of requesting them to withdraw it. Every day in this House there are statements made and, if you are pleased to think that it is not a correct statement to make, you always request the Members to withdraw it. I do not know whether it is as a matter of policy that the Government would not insist upon withdrawal of any such statements which are not facts and are undesirable, or merely because they have been made there is no necessity to withdraw them.

Shri Hem Barua: And express regret also.

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): May I say a word? It is true that the Chinese Embassy has been functioning in a manner which has not been correct at all. I would only suggest that we will consider over this matter. I do not want to say anything specific or positive just at present, but we will consider as to how to deal with this.

Shri Hem Barua: May I seek a clarification?

Some hon. Members *rose*—

Mr. Speaker: There are half a dozen Members standing. All will sit down. Unless I call him, how can he speak? Shri Swell.

Shri Swell: The External Affairs Minister has just stated that the Home Minister's statement with regard to the activities of the Left Communists in this country Embassy. May I know what the issue is before the House—the relative value of the statements of the Home Minister and of the Chinese Embassy, or the active interference of the Chinese Embassy in the internal affairs of this country?

Mr. Speaker: That was in a different context.

Shri Swell: He did make that statement that the Home Minister's statement was of much greater value.

Mr. Speaker: He said the facts were those that had been stated by the Home Minister.

Shri Shinkre: In view of the fact that the Embassy of the country concerned has flatly denied the charges levelled by the Home Minister against the interference or link of Communist China, and in view of the fact also that the statement laid on the Table of the House by the hon. Home Minister is not satisfactory as evidence, as was voiced almost unanimously by all sections of the House, will the Government, now that they say that they are very sure and convinced that the Chinese Embassy is functioning completely in a wrong manner, take some steps to drive hom to Chine their interference.....

Mr. Speaker: That answer has already come from the Prime Minister.

Shri Shinkre: ....and close this Chinese Embassy?

Mr. Speaker: He need not repeat the same thing.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि चीनी दूतावास ने जो अपना एक सार्वजनिक वक्तव्य प्रकाशित किया था, क्या इसके अतिरिक्त भी गृह मंत्री द्वारा श्वेत पत्र प्रकाशित करने के बाद चीनी राजदूतावास या चीनी सरकार ने भारत सरकार को कुछ लिखा है? यदि हां तो जो भारत सरकार को लिखा गया है उसे ध्यान में रखते हुए, और चीनी दूतावास की गतिविधियों को ध्यान में रखते हुए, क्या भारत सरकार तत्काल कोई ऐसा निर्णय लेने जा रही है कि चीनी राजदूतावास में जो ऐसे कर्मचारी हैं भारत के साथ जिन का विश्वासघात पराकाष्ठा को पहुंच गया है, उन्हें तुरन्त चीन वापस जाने के लिए निर्देश दिया जाए ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उन्होंने कहा कि वह क्या करेंगे इस वक्त नहीं बतलाना चाहते ।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : सारे दौत्य सम्बन्ध उन के साथ आप ने भी तोड़े लेकिन क्या गृह मंत्री द्वारा श्वेत पत्र प्रकाशित करने के बाद चीनी राजदूतावास या चीनी सरकार ने भारत सरकार को कुछ लिखा है यदि हां तो भारत सरकार उस बारे में तत्काल क्या कोई क़दम उठाने जा रही है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उन्होंने कहा है कि हम उस पर विचार करेंगे ।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : सिर्फ एक आदमी का तो नाम नहीं लिया । मेरे प्रश्न का पहला भाग था कि क्या चीन सरकार ने कुछ लिखा है इस सार्वजनिक वक्तव्य के अतिरिक्त ?

Shri Swaran Singh: No, Sir.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मंत्री महोदय ने चीनी बयान की भाषा पर आपत्ति की तो क्या यह समझा जाय कि बयान के तथ्यों पर उन्हें आपत्ति नहीं थी ? अगर तथ्यों पर भी आपत्ति थी तो क्या मंत्री महोदय एक भी गोपालन कम्युनिस्ट का नाम यहां बतायेंगे जो बढ़ती हुई चीनी सेनाओं के साथ सम्पर्क करने का प्रयत्न कर रहा था ?

Shri Swaran Singh: Both the content and the language were objectionable and I have no hesitation in sauing that. About the second part, I do not think that it arises out of this.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : यह अध्यक्ष महोदय आप फैसला करियेगा कि वह उठता है या नहीं । क्या आपत्ति जनक था सवाल यह नहीं है । उन्होंने चीनियों से बात करते वक्त श्रीमती लक्ष्मी मेनन ने साफ़ कहा कि उन्होंने चीनियों को बतलाया कि आप की भाषा आपत्तिजनक है उन्होंने यह नहीं कहा कि आपका बयान आपत्तिजनक है । क्या यह था या नहीं मुझे इससे मतलब नहीं लेकिन क्या आप ने चीनियों से बात करते हुए भाषा और तथ्य दोनों पर आपत्ति की थी या नहीं ? दूसरा सवाल जो इससे उठता है जो मैंने अभी आपके सामने कहा उस पर आपने कहा कि वह नहीं उठता . . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : चीनियों को दोनों बातों पर कहा गया ।

Shri Swaran Singh: Yes, Sir; both these things were said.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कौलिंग अटेंशन नोटिस, श्री कछवाय ।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : मेरा एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है । मेरा आप से नम्र निवेदन है कि सरकार के सम्बन्ध में जब कोई इस प्रकार की बात होती है और कोई सदस्य ऐसी बात कहते हैं तो आप सदस्यों को ही डांट फटकार देते हैं लेकिन जब हमारी सरकार को विदेशी दूतावास के कर्मचारी भी फटकार जाते हैं मेरे देश में तो इससे ज्यादा हमारे लिए लज्जा की और कौन सी बात हो सकती है और इसे हम कैसे सहन कर सकते हैं ? इसे कैसे सहन किया जाय ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने कब कहा कि आप सहन कीजिये ?

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Transmitters from U.S.S.R.

*909. **Shri Yashpal Singh:**
Shrimati Renuka Barkataki:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Kapur Singh:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the U.S.S.R. has offered to supply India two medium wave transmitters of 500 kilowatts each;

(b) if so, the terms of the offer; and

(c) whether the offer has been accepted by Government?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shrimati Indira Gandhi): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The detailed terms of the offer are being negotiated. It has been decided to accept the offer subject to satisfactory finalization of the terms.

Maharaja of Sikkim

*910. **Shri Rameshwar Tantia:**
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:

Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Maharaja of Sikkim has approached the Government of India to change his title to "His Highness the Chogyal of Sikkim";

(b) if so, whether Government have recognized the change of title; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that the Maharaja has been requesting for a revision of the Treaty of 1950?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) No, Sir.

फिल्म सैंसर बोर्ड

*911. **श्री युद्धवीर सिंह : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारतीय चलचित्रों का सामाजिक, राजनैतिक एवं साहित्यिक स्तर तेजी से गिरने के कारण सरकार का विचार फिल्म सैंसर बोर्ड का पुनर्गठन करने का है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उक्त पुनर्गठन करते समय किन-किन मुख्य बातों को ध्यान में रखा जायेगा ; और

(ग) उक्त पुनर्गठन कब किये जाने की संभावना है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) और (ग). सवाल नहीं उठते ।

Naga Peace Talks

*914. **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shrimati Renuka Barkataki:
Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah:
Shri Ravindra Varma:
Shrimati Johraben Chavda:
Shri Kishen Pattnayak:

Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the up-to-date progress made by the Peace Mission in their talks with Naga Leaders; and

(b) the stage at which the matter stands at present?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): (a) and (b). The Peace Mission had submitted certain proposals under their letter of 20th December, 1964. A copy of the Peace Mission's proposals was placed on the Table of the House on 22nd February, 1965 in answer to Starred Question No. 63.

The Government of India's reaction to these proposals had also been stated on the same occasion.

Subsequent to that two meetings were held on the 24th February, 1965 and 6th April, 1965 at which the question of whether both sides accept the Peace Mission's proposals as a basis

for further negotiations was discussed.

The Underground Nagas have upto now not given a categorical acceptance of these proposals of the Peace Mission as a basis for further negotiations. However, discussions between the Peace Mission and the Underground Naga leaders in this connection are still in progress.

श्री अफजल बेग का पारपत्र के लिये आवेदन-पत्र

*915. { श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :
श्री बृज बिहारी मेहरोत्रा :

क्या वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि (जम्मू तथा काश्मीर राज्य के) श्री अफ़ज़ल बेग, श्री गनी पीर तथा बेगम अब्दुल्ला ने अपनी हज यात्रा के लिए पारपत्रों के लिये जो आवेदन-पत्र दिये थे उनमें अपनी राष्ट्रीयता क्या बताई थी ?

वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती लक्ष्मी मेनन) भारतीय पासपोर्ट के लिए निर्धारित आवेदन फार्म में, आवेदक को निम्नलिखित घोषणा पर हस्ताक्षर करने होते हैं :

> "मैं सत्यनिष्ठा के साथ घोषणा करता हूं कि मैंने भारतीय नागरिकता न तो खोई है, न छोड़ी है, और न मैं उससे वंचित ही किया गया हूं और प्रश्नावली के उत्तर में मैंने जो सूचना दी है, वह ठीक है ।"

मिर्जा अफ़ज़ल बेग और पीर अब्दुल गनी, दोनों ने मई 1964 में पासपोर्ट के लिए दिए गए आवेदन-पत्रों तथा नवम्बर 1964 के आवेदन-पत्रों में भी नागरिकता की इस घोषणा पर हस्ताक्षर किए थे । आवेदन-फार्म में प्रविष्ट नंबर 9 "पिता का नाम और जन्म का स्थान और तारीख" के सामने उन्होंने मई 964 के आवेदनों में "काश्मीरी (जम्मू तथा काश्मीर राज्य का प्रथम श्रेणी का प्रजाजन)", और नवंबर 1964 के आवेदनों में, "काश्मीरी मुस्लिम" लिखा था । मई 1964 और नवंबर 1964 के आवेदनों में प्रश्न 16 के सामने क्रमशः यही वर्णन दोहराया गया : "क्या आप पंजीयन/देशीयकरण के द्वारा भाररतीय नागरिक हैं? यदि हां, तो अपने पंजीयन/देशीयकरण प्रमाण-पत्र की प्रमाणित प्रति साथ लगाएं", लेकिन मिर्जा बेग ने अपने नवंबर 1964 के आवेदन-पत्र में उपवाक्य "भारतीय भाग" जोड़ दिया था । उनके मामले में दोनों आवेदन-पत्रों में इस प्रश्न का उत्तर "नहीं" अथवा "लागू नहीं होता" होना चाहिए था, और इसलिए, दोनों आवेदन-पत्रों में प्रश्न 16 के उत्तर असंगत थे ।

बेगम अब्दुल्ला के बारे में, शेख अब्दुल्ला ने 25 नवंबर 1964 के अपने आवेदन-पत्र में अपनी पत्नी का वैधिक्तक विवरण दे दिया और उस के लिए भी एक पासपोर्ट मांगा । उसके लिए एक पासपोर्ट जारी कर दिया गया जो 13-1-65 से 12-7-65 तक के लिए वैध है । शेख अब्दुल्ला द्वारा आवेदन-पत्र में लिखित विवरण सदन को उस वक्तव्य में दे दिया गया है जो 5 अप्रैल, 1965 को तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 742 के उत्तर में सदन की मेज़ पर रखा गया था ।

Chinese Foreign Minister's Statement in Nepal

*916. **Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether at a recent function arranged by the Nepal Government in honour of the Chinese Foreign Minister, the latter vilified India;

(b) if so, what exactly did he say;

(c) whether India's ambassador to Nepal was present on the occasion;

(d) whether he protested at the Chinese Minister's observations, or reported the matter to Government; and

(e) if so, the action taken or proposed to be taken in the matter?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) and (e). Do not arise.

वियतनाम में गैस का प्रयोग

*917. **श्री किशन पटनायक :**
डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया :
श्री प्र० चं० बरुआ :

क्या वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री 26 मार्च, 1965 को ध्यान दिलाने की सूचना के उत्तर में दिये गये अपने वक्तव्य के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उन का ध्यान अमरीका के इस वक्तव्य की ओर गया है कि वियतनाम में जिस गैस का प्रयोग किया गया था वह विद्यमान अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय अभिसमय तथा वचन के विरुद्ध नहीं है ;

(ख) गैस की लड़ाई पर रोक लगाने वाली किन संधियों पर भारत ने हस्ताक्षर किये हैं ;

(ग) क्या चीन, उत्तर वियतनाम, दक्षिण वियतनाम व अमरीका की सरकारों ने भी इन संधियों पर हस्ताक्षर किये हैं ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो क्या सरकार ने उन से अनुरोध किया है कि व शीघ्र से शीघ्र इन संधियों को मान लें ताकि भविष्य में ऐसी घटनायें न हों ?

वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री दिनेश सिंह): (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) "युद्ध में दम घोंटने वाली जहरीली गैसों अथवा अन्य गैसों का प्रयोग करने पर तथा जीवाणु संबंधी तरीकों पर रोक लगाने से संबद्ध अंतर्राष्ट्रीय प्रोटोकोल" पर 17 जून 1925 को जेनेवा में हस्ताक्षर किए गए थे; भारत इस का पक्ष धर है । इस प्रोटोकोल पर 9 अप्रेल, 1930 को भारत ने हस्ताक्षर किए थे ।

(ग) चीन गणराज्य इस प्रोटोकोल का 7 अगस्त, 1929 को पक्षधर बना । चीन लोक गणराज्य ने 30 अप्रल, 1952 को इसका सत्यांकन किया । संयुक्त राज्य अमरीका ने इस प्रोटोकोल पर हस्ताक्षर तो किए थे लेकिन इसका सत्यांकन नहीं किया । उत्तर और दक्षिण वियतनाम ने इस प्रोटोकोल को स्वीकार नहीं किया है ।

(घ) भारत सरकार ने इन सरकारों से ऐसा कोई अनुरोध नहीं किया है ।

British Move on Peace in Vietnam

*918. **Shri P. C. Borooah:**
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:

Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the British move calling eleven nations to give their views on how to bring peace in Vietnam;

(b) if so, whether Government's views have also been sought in tha connection: and

(c) Government's reaction to thi move?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) The message received from the British Foreign Secretary is being

considered by the Government of India.

बांडुंग सम्मेलन की वर्षगांठ

*919. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :
श्री युद्धवीर सिंह :
श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती :
श्री लहरी सिंह :
श्री हरि विष्णु कामत :
श्री प्र० रं० चक्रवर्ती :

क्या वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि इंडोनेशिया सरकार ने जकार्ता में बांडुंग सम्मेलन की दस्वीं वर्षगांठ में भाग लेने के लिये भारत सरकार को निमंत्रण भेजा है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि सरकार ने निमंत्रण स्वीकार कर लिया है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो निमंत्रण को स्वीकार करने का क्या औचित्य है ?

वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्रालय मे उपमंत्री (श्री दिनेश सिंह): (क) और (ख) जी, हां ।

(ग) बांडुंग में आयोजित पहले अफ्रो-एशियन सम्मेलन में हम ने हिस्सा लिया था और यह महसूस किया गया कि हमें इसके दसवें वार्षिकोत्सव के समारोह में हिस्सा लेना चाहिए। इसके अलावा, वह निमंत्रण मित्र देश के अध्यक्ष ने भेजा था और हमारे लिए उसकी स्वीकृति देना स्वाभाविक ही था ।

Joint Appeal on Vietnam

*920. **Shri Raghunath Singh:**
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri P. B. Chakraverti:
Shri Kanakasabai:
Maharajkumar Vijaya Ananda:

Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether India suggested some modification to the Belgrade draft of the joint peace appeal on Vietnam; and

(b) if so, what was India's stand on the subject?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) Yes, Sir. India and some other countries had suggested modifications to the original draft prepared by Yugoslavia.

(b) The joint appeal signed by the representatives of 17 non-aligned countries, including India, represents the agreed views of these States and expresses their collective concern over the situation in Vietnam. A copy of the joint appeal is placed on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library, see No. LT-4206/65*].

Meeting of Disarmament Commission

*921. **Shri Rameshwar Tantia:**
Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:

Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Secretary-General of U.N.O. was seeking views of member-Governments on the Soviet Union's request for convening a meeting of the 114-member Disarmament Commission in April, 1965;

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government of India thereto; and

(c) whether any date has been fixed for the meeting?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): (a) Yes, Sir. The Secretary-General of the United Nations is consulting member States on the proposal of the Soviet Government for the convening of the United

Nations Disarmament Commission in April, 1965.

(b) The Government of India are agreeable to the proposal.

(c) The Commission is expected to hold a preliminary meeting on the 21st April to settle various procedural matters and to commence regular work on the 26th April, 1965.

Cease-fire in Cooch-Behar Area

*922. **Shri P. C. Borooah:**
Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:
Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah:
Shri Ravindra Varma:
Shri K. C. Pant:
Shri M. R. Krishna:

Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a revised cease-fire agreement relating to border firing in the Cooch-Behar—Rangpur area was signed in Dacca on the 30th March, 1965;

(b) if so, in what respects it marks a departure from the earlier cease-fire agreement signed on the 22nd March, 1965;

(c) whether Government of West Bengal have expressed resentment over it, if so, on what grounds;

(d) whether Pakistani forces have since commenced firing in South Berubari area; and

(e) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): (a) There was no revision of cease-fire agreement Modalities of the implementation of the agreement of 22nd March, 1965, were discussed and agreed upon at Dacca on the 30th March, 1965.

(b) Basically there was no departure from the agreement reached at New Delhi on 22nd March, 1965.

(c) There has been some correspondence between the Government of West Bengal and the Government of India in this matter. The correct position has been explained to them so that there should be no room for any misunderstanding.

(d) Yes, Sir. There was some Pakistani firing in South Berubari area since 1600 hours on 30th March, 1965, and it ceased on the 2nd April.

(e) Government of West Bengal lodged a protest with the Government of East Pakistan. Our Indian High Commissioner also took up the case immediately with the Chief Secretary, East Pakistan.

पाकिस्तान में भारतीय संवाददाता

*923. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :**
श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :
श्री युद्धवीर सिंह :
श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती :
श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह महोड़ा :

क्या **वैदेशिक-कार्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कराची तथा रावलपिण्डी में रहने वाले भारतीय समाचार-पत्रों के संवाददाताओं द्वारा भेजे जाने वाले समाचार पाकिस्तान द्वारा विलम्ब से भेजे जाते हैं;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि विशेष रूप से दाहाग्राम की घटना तथा मार्शल चैन यी की पाकिस्तान यात्रा के समाचार गन्तव्य स्थान पर पहुंचने के बाद 24 घण्टे तक रोके गये; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री श्री दिनेश सिंह): (क) और (ख). जी, हां

(ग) कराची में हमारे मिशन ने पाकिस्तान के विदेश कार्यालय से कहा है कि संचार व्यवस्था को तेज गति और सुचारू रूप से चलाते रहने की आवश्यकता है ।

Deposits in Rajasthan Post Offices

2314. { **Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:** **Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:**

Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state the **total** number of gross deposits in various post offices of Rajasthan under **the** Scheme of Small Savings Drive during the half year ended **the 31st** March, 1964?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Communications (Shri Bhagavati): The total gross amount of Deposits under the various Small Savings Schemes in Post Offices in Rajasthan during the period from 1-10-63 to 31-3-64 was **Rs. 2,61,41,529.**

उत्तर प्रदेश में बेरोजगार व्यक्ति

2315. **श्री सरजू पाण्डेय** : क्या **श्रम और रोजगार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश के विभिन्न रोजगार दफ्तरों में 31 दिसम्बर, 1964 को रजिस्टर्ड बेरोजगार व्यक्तियों की कुल संख्या कितनी थी ;

(ख) उन में शिक्षित व्यक्तियों, मैट्रिक तथा ग्रेजुएट व्यक्तियों की क्रमशः संख्या कितनी थी ;

(ग) उन में दस्तकारों , डाक्टरों तथा इंजीनियरों की संख्या कितनी थी ; और

(घ) उन में शिक्षित स्त्रियों की संख्या कितनी थी ?

श्रम और रोजगार मंत्री (श्री दा०संजीवय्या) :

(क)	3,74,310
(ख) मैट्रिक और हायर सैकण्डरी पास (जिन में इन्टरमीडिएट पास भी शामिल हैं) . . .	1,10,064
ग्रेजुएट्स (जिन में पोस्ट ग्रेजुएट भी शामिल हैं)	9,551
(ग) शिल्पी (दस्तकार और उत्पादन कार्य में लगे लोग) . .	29,748
मेडिकल ग्रेजुएट्स .	3
इन्जीनियरिंग ग्रेजुएट्स	11
(घ) शिक्षित महिलाएं (मैट्रिक और इस से ज्यादा शिक्षा प्राप्त)	2,562

Contract Labour

2316. **Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha:** Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey has been made of the working and service conditions of the contract labour in India;

(b) if so, the special features thereof; and

(c) the number of contract labour in each State and in each Industry?

The Minister of Labour and Employment (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a). Yes. The Director, Labour Bureau, Simla has so for conducted special studies to ascertain the nature and the extent of the problems relating to contract labour in the following 12 industries/employments:

(1) Iron Ore Mines

(2) Petroleum refineries and Oilfields.

(3) Ports
(4) Railways
(5) Building and Construction Industry.
(6) Distribution and Marketing side of Petroleum Industry.
(7) Manganese Mines
(8) Iron and Steel Industry
(9) Limestone quarries.
(10) Cotton ginning and baling
(11) Mica Mines, and
(12) Hydrogenated Oil Industry.

(b). A statement showing analysis of conditions of work including wages, welfare etc. of labour employed by contractors in certain selected industries/establishments is placed on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-4207/65].

(c) The required information is not available.

Committees in I. & B. Ministry

2317. Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha: Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 9 on the 16th November, 1964 and state:

(a) the names of the Committees attached to the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting that were dissolved; and

(b) the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shrimati Indira Gandhi): (a) Statement showing the names of 48 Committees which were abolished is placed on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library, see* No. LT-4208/65]. Of these, two Committees mentioned at S. Nos 16 and 47 of the statement have, however, since been revived. Hence the number of Committees actually abolished is 46.

(b) These Committees were abolished for effecting economy in time and expenditure.

सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन केन्द्र

2318. श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) तीसरी योजना की अवधि में देश में कुल कितने सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घर (पब्लिक काल आफिस) खोलने का विचार था ; और

(ख) अब तक कुल कितने सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घर खोले गये हैं और तीसरी योजना अवधि के अन्त तक कितने खोले जाने हैं ?

संचार विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री भगवती): (क) 1700 ।

(ख) 15 मार्च, 1965 तक खोले गये सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घरों की संख्या : 1319.

31 मार्च, 1966 तक खोले जाने वाले संभावित सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घरों की संख्या: 381 ।

टेलीफ़ोन केन्द्र

319. **श्री लखमू भवानी :**
श्री वाडीवा :

क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 31 दिसम्बर, 1964 को मध्य प्रदेश में टेलीफोन केन्द्रों की कुल संख्या क्या थी; और

(ख) 1965–66 में कितने टेलीफोन केन्द्र खोलने का विचार है ?

संचार विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री भगवती): (क) 147.

(ख) 40.

Wireless Stations

2320. **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri Narendra Singh Mahida:
Shri Solanki:
Shri Narasimha Reddy:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a proposal to establish a number of small wireless stations along the coast line in South India traditionally vulnerable to cyclones is under consideration; and

(b) if so, the steps taken in this regard?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Communications (Shri Bhagavati): (a) and (b). No; There are no proposals for providing wireless communications specifically to places vulnerable to cyclones. At present along the coast line in South India there are Wireless Stations at Karwar, Mangalore, Cochin, Tuticorin, Madras and Vishakhapatnam which broadcast Navigational warning and weather bulletins for the Ships at sea. These stations have been set up at the request of the Ministry of Transport (Shipping) and are adequate for meeting the needs of merchant shipping. Wireless communications as standby to land lines are also available on the following routes: Madras-Delhi, Karwar-Belgaum, Mangalore-Bombay. Some wireless equipments are also kept in readiness in major wireless stations to enable wireless communication being provided in any area at short notice to meet any emergency.

Work-load in Ordnance Factories

2321. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:**
Shri Yashpal Singh:

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the work-load in the Ordnance Factories has considerably decreased since December, 1964;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether this is partially due to placing orders on private sector; and

(d) the steps taken to ensure that all the available capacity in the Ordnance Factories continues to remain fully utilised?

The Minister of Defence Production in the Ministry of Defence (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) Except for a certain amount of reduction in respect of clothing and general stores, there has so far been no reduction in the work-load in Ordnance Factories.

(b) The requirements of the Army of clothing and general stores have been met to a fairly large extent.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) In the case of clothing, we are endeavouring to obtain orders for stitching of uniforms from other Government departments and State Governments. In other fields, action is being taken to develop manufacture out-put of other types of equipment needed by the Services.

ऊंचे शिखरों पर सैन्य-दल

2322. **श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :**
श्री यशपाल सिंह :
श्री रा० स० तिवारी :
श्री स० चं० सामन्त :

क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हिमाच्छादित शिखरों पर तैनात हमारे सैन्य-दलों की कार्यक्षमता बढ़ाने की दिशा में क्या प्रगति हुई है ;

(ख) क्या ऊंचे शिखरों पर अपेक्षित युद्ध सामग्री तथा उपकरणों के निर्माण के

सम्बन्ध में कोई प्रोत्साहन दिया गया है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो वह क्या है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चह्वाण) : (क) हिमाच्छादित ऊंचे स्थानों पर लगाये गये अपने सैनिकों की कार्य दक्षता उन्नति प्राप्त हथियारों, गाड़ियों, वस्त्रों, साजसामान तथा विशिष्ट प्रशिक्षण की जिसके विस्तार नीचे दिये गये हैं, के पुरः स्थापन के साथ काफी बढ़ी है :—

(1) हथियार

सैनिकों के जाती हथियार और यूनिटों के सहायी हथियार आधुनिक किस्म के हैं, जिनकी दागने की शक्ति बढ़ी चढ़ी हैं, परन्तु इसके साथ-साथ, जिन के वजन में कोई बढ़ोती नहीं हुई ।

(2) सिगनल्ज

नए और अच्छी किस्म के वायरलेस सेटों के पुरःस्थापन द्वारा अन्तः संचार कार्यदक्षता बढ़ी है । हल्कापन और आधुनिक तकनीकी का प्रयोग इन नये वायरलेस सेटों के विशेष गुण हैं ।

(3) गाड़ियां

ऊंचे स्थानों पर लगाए गये सैनिकों के लिए, पर्वतीय भूभाग के लिए उपयुक्त, गाड़ियां जारी की गई हैं ।

(4) वस्त्र और साजसामान

विशेष प्रकार के बर्फानी वस्त्र और तम्बू, जो ऊंचे स्थानों और वहां प्राप्त मौसमी स्थिति के लिए, उपयुक्त हैं, प्रयोग में लाए गये हैं, और सैनिकों के लिए जारी किये गये हैं । इन मदों की पुरःस्थापना करते समय भार को कम करने का विचार ध्यान में रखा गया है ।

(5) राशन

ऊंचे स्थानों पर सेवा कर रहे सैनिकों के लिए एक विशेष राशन मान निर्धारित किया गया है, ताकि ऊंचाईयों के प्रभाव तथा मौसमी प्रचण्डता के कुछ हद तक प्रतिकार के लिए ऊष्मीय अन्तर्वस्तु प्राप्य हो सके ।

(6) प्रशिक्षण

ऊंचे स्थानों पर प्रचण्ड मौसमी स्थितियों में युद्ध करने की तकनीकों सहित पर्वतीय युद्ध-कला में सैनिकों को प्रशिक्षण दिया जाता है । इस प्रशिक्षण में शामिल है ऊंचे स्थानों पर हथियारों, साजसामान, गोली-बारूद तथा विस्फोटकों का विचित्र व्यवहार, तथा उस को दूर करने के ढग; ऊंचे स्थानों और निम्न के तापमान लिये स्थितियों का सैविवर्ग और खाद्य पदार्थों पर प्रभाव, तथा उपयुक्त परिस्थिति अनुकूलन ।

(ख) जी , नहीं ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

आकाशवाणी के अफसरों द्वारा साहित्यिक उपनामों से लेख

2323. **श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :**
श्री स० चं० सामन्त :
श्री यशपाल सिंह :

क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने

की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि आकाशवाणी के कुछ लोग साहित्यक उपनामों से सरकार विरोधी तथा अन्य लेख और प्रकाशन सामग्री समाचार पत्रों में प्रकाशित करते हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो मद्रास में "हिन्दू" और 'हिन्दूस्तान स्टेंडर्ड में ' 'भानु' 'चित्रसेन' के साहित्यिक उपनामों से नियमित रूप से प्रकाशित होने वाले लेखों के लेखकों के नाम क्या हैं और क्या सरकार को पता है कि 'मेन स्ट्रीम' 'पेट्रिआट' और 'ब्लिटज' में साहित्यिक उपनामों से आकाशवाणी के कुछ लोग लेख भेजते हैं; और

(ग) क्या वे ऐसे लेख लिखने के लिए सक्षम प्राधिकारियों से अनुमति लेते हैं, यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं तथा उनके विरुद्ध इसके लिये क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) :(क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) और (ग) सवाल नहीं उठते ।

Army Ordnance Corps

2324. **Shri Heda:**
Shri M. R. Krishna:

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) the avenues for promotion available to civilian officers in the Army Ordnance Corps;

(b) whether it is a fact that the last Pay Commisison had recommended a selection grade to the extent of 10 per cent of the permanent posts where there are no promotion avenues; and

(c) the action, if any, taken to create selection posts for civilian officers?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) The Army Ordnance Corps is essentially a Military Corps and the nature of work demands that most of the officers should be Service Officers. Depending upon the functions to be performed, civilian officers on a scale of pay of Rs. 350—800 are also authorised in different Static Depots to the extent possible. To provide prospects of further promotion to these civilian officers, twelve posts of civilian Staff Officers (Ordnance) have also been created in the Ordnance Services Directorate including Central Provision Cell at Army Headquarters in the scale of Rs. 740—900.

(b) A selection grade was not recommended for Ordnance Officers (Civilians).

(c) the question does not arise.

Grades of Pay in Army Ordnance Corps.

2325. **Shri Heda:** Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) the grade and scale of pay of the Civilian Officers in the Army Ordnance Corps; and

(b) whether this pay is commensurate with the responsibility entrusted to them?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) In the lower formations there is only one grade of Civilian Officers, namely Ordnance Officers (Civilian) with Class II gazetted status and a scale of pay of Rs. 350—25—500—30—590—EB—30—800.

On appointment as Ordnance Officers (Staff) at the Army HQrs they continue to have Class II gazetted status but are paid in the scale of Rs. 740—30—830—35—900.

(b) **Yes, Sir.**

Abolition of Secretary-General's Post

2326. Shri Yashpal Singh: Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that with the abolition of the post of Secretary-General in his Ministry there is a lack of co-ordination in various wings of the Ministry which is hampering the growth of unified policy throughout the work; and

(b) if so, the measures being adopted to overcome this?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) No, Sir. After the abolition of the post of Secretary-General the authority for co-ordination of work in the Ministry is the Foreign Secretary.

(b) Does not arise.

केरल में आयुध कारखाना

2327. **श्री विभूति मिश्र :**
श्री गुलशन ।

क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उन्होंने 15 जनवरी, 1965 को त्रिवेंद्रम में यह कहा था कि भारत सरकार केरल में एक आयुध कारखाना स्थापित करने का विचार कर रही है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस राज्य में स्थापित किये जाने वाले कारखाने का विवरण क्या है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में प्रतिरक्षा उत्पादन मंत्री (श्री अ० म० थामस) : (क) और (ख) रक्षा मंत्री ने बताया था, कि केरल सरकार ने उन्हें उस राज्य में कुछ रक्षा उद्योगों की स्थापना की आवश्यकता के सम्बन्ध में लिखा था। और उन्हें सूचित कर दिया गया था कि रक्षा उद्योगों के प्रसार का, जभी कोई प्रस्ताव सामने आया, हम उस सुझाव पर विचार करेंगे ।

Defence Training Institutions

2328. **Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:**
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Defence training institutions proposed to be opened in the country during the current year; and

(b) when and where these institutions will be opened?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) and (b). Nil, so far.

Representation of NEFA in Parliament

2329. **Shri Yashpal Singh:** Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are examining the question of introducing the elective system for representation of NEFA in Parliament; and

(b) if so, how long it will take to effect this change?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) This will depend on the result of examination mentioned in (a) above.

Unidentified Plane over Palam

2330. **Shri R. S. Pandey:**
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri R. Barua:
Shri L. N. Bhanja Deo:

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the reports that in January, 1965

an unidentified plane flew around Palam airport at a high altitude and disappeared ignoring the signals by the air port authorities;

(b) whether any investigation has been made into the matter; and

(c) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) to (c). There has been no such incident in the month of January 1965. However, on 7th January at about 22.30 hours, the crew of a Viscount aircraft of the Indian Airlines Corporation saw a round orange-coloured object at approximately 3500 feet. It was later seen climbing. The matter was thoroughly investigated. This object could have been a weather baloon released by the Meteorological Department. In fact on that day at approximately 10.30 hrs. Meteorological Department at Safdarjang did release a weather baloon with an orange-coloured lantern attached to it.

China's move for Rival U.N.O.

2331. **Dr. L. M. Singhvi:**
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the reported move on the part of Communist China to bring a rival and supposedly revolutionary United Nations into existence; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government and their policy to the question of China's admission to the U.N. in the light thereof?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) Following Indonesia's decision to withdraw from the United Nations, the Chinese Premier, Mr. Chou En-lai, was reported to have declared, in the course of the visit of a delegation led by the Indonesian Foreign Minister, Dr. Subandrio, to Peking, that "consideration may be given to the setting up of another United Nations, a revolutionary one, so that rival dramas may be staged in competition with the existing U.S.-manipulated U.N. for people to make a comparison." The Government of India are, however, not aware of any formal move by China to bring a rival U.N. into existence.

(b) The Government of India see no reason to change their policy which is to support the admission of China to the United Nations.

Audibility of Indian Broadcasts

2332. **Dr. L. M. Singhvi:** Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have scrutinised the extent of the audibility of our broadcasts in NEFA, Ladakh, Uttarakhand, Tibet and South East Asian countries; and

(b) if so, whether a statement would be laid on the Table indicating areas where audibility is not satisfactory and the measures to improve the same?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shrimati Indira Gandhi): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The reception on short-wave in NEFA, Ladakh and Uttarakhand is fair but requires improvement. The Service to Tibet is satisfactory. The service to South-East Asia is generally satisfactory but in view of the heavy congestion in the spectrum, there is scope for improvement. Action has already been initiated to procure high power transmitters which will improve the service in NEFA and also in Tibet and South-East Asia. Proposals for improving the services in other areas are under consideration.

Real Wages of the Working Class

2333. Shri P. R. Chakraverti: Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) whether, according to tentative calculations made by the Labour Penal constituted by the Planning Commission, the real wages of the working class have steadily declined and reached the figure of 1939 level;

(b) whether steps have been taken to make a scientific study of the current trends in real wages on region-*cum*-industry basis; and

(c) whether Government have devised any effective measure to counteract this deminution of real earnings?

The Minister of Labour and Employment (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) The Labour Penal has been constituted only recently. It has not yet met.

(b) Latest available data on real wages have been published in the book, *Indian Labour Statistics*—1965 (Page 101). A copy of the publication is available in the Library of the Parliament.

(c) The diminution of real wages is met to some extent by linking dearness allowance to the consumer price index numbers. A statement showing the position regarding the linking of dearness allowance with consumer price index is placed on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library*, see No. LT-4209|65].

Examination for I.F.S.

2334. { Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavaiya:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:

Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Departmental examination was conducted by the U.P.S.C. in 1963 for appointment to grade IV of the Indian Foreign Service Branch (B) for which only employees of his Ministry were eligible;

(b) if so, the number of persons appointed as a result thereof; and

(c) when such an examination is expected to be held next?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Twenty.

(c) No such examination is contemplated in future.

Film Institute of India

2335. Shri Subodh Hansda: Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is always a shortfall in admission against the capacity of the Film Institute of India, Poona;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps being taken to make it attractive to students?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shrimati Indira Gandhi): (a) Yes, Sir. Out of the six courses conducted by the Institute, there is shortfall in admission mainly in two of the courses, *viz.* Screenplay writing-*cum*-Elements of Direction and Film Acting for Girls.

(b) The main reasons for the shortfall in admission to these courses are the following:

(i) The Institute admits only such candidates as have the prescribed qualifications and also possess the necessary aptitude for the various courses.

(ii) The conservative outlook of parents and guardians may be partly responsible for the shortfall in admission of the girl students to the Course in Film Acting.

(iii) There has also been difficulty of accommodation. It was

only in 1964-65 that a building near the Institute could be rented for providing hostel accommodation for girl students. A boys' hostel though planned has yet to be constructed.

(c) Applications for admission to the Institute are invited every year through advertisements in leading newspapers and film periodicals. For the convenience of the candidates, the Entrance Examination is conducted at important centres like Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras. Besides, scholarships are granted to deserving students and steps are being taken to make admissions to the Institute more attractive by raising the number of scholarships. A scheme to impart practical training to successful candidates of the Institute in the Films Division has been approved. Hostel accommodation for girls has been provided and a hostel building for boys also is expected to come up. Efforts are simultaneously being made to open up employment opportunities for the trainees of the Institute in the film industry as well as in the Television unit of the Government.

Conference in Belgrade on Situation in Vietnam

2336. **Shri P. C. Borooah:**
Dr. Ranen Sen:
Shri Dinen Bhattacharya
Shri M. N. Swamy:
Shri Kolla Venkaiah:

Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a conference of representatives of certain non-aligned countries is being called by the U.N. in Belgrade to consider the situation in Vietnam; and if so, whether India has been invited;

(b) the precise items which are on the agenda; and

(c) Government's reaction to this proposal?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Pakistani Intruders killed in Encounters

2337. **Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:** Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some Pakistani intruders were killed in encounters with the Indian border patrols during the first fortnight of March, 1965 in Naushera-Mendhar-Poonch sectors in Kashmir; and

(b) if so, the number thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Defence (Dr. D. S. Raju): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) One Pakistani intruder was killed. In addition, nine were injured.

सैनिक फ़ार्मों में दूध का मूल्य

2338. **श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद :** क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश भर में विभिन्न सैनिक डेरी फार्मों में उत्पादित दूध का 1960-61 से 1964-65 तक औसतन क्रमशः क्या भाव रहा है ;

(ख) इन भावों के बाजार भाव से अधिक होने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) मूल्यों को कम करके बाजार भाव स्तर पर लाने के लिए क्या कदम उठाये गये हैं या उठाये जा रहे हैं ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (डा० ब० स० राजू) : (क)

वर्ष	दुग्ध उत्पादन की औसतन लागत
1960–61	1.47 रुपये प्रति लिटर
1961–62	1.43 रुपये प्रति लिटर
1962–63	1.68 रुपये प्रति लिटर
1963–64	1.72 रुपये प्रति लिटर
1964–65	अभी ज्ञात नहीं क्योंकि हिसाब किताब-तैयार नहीं है।

उपरोक्त लागत पास्चुरीकरण, वितरण लागत, पशुधन के मूल्य में ह्रास, भवन, संयंत्र और मशीनों तथा मूलनिधि पर ब्याज सहित है।

(ख) (1) सामान्यतः सैनिक फार्म का दूध उत्कृष्ट कोटि का होता है। नकद ग्राहकों को आधुनिक संयंत्र और गाड़ियों की सहायता से स्वास्थ्यप्रद तथा शुद्ध दूध यूनिट लाइनों या घरों में दिन में दो बार पहुंचाया जाता है।

(2) सैनिक फार्मों के कर्मचारी केन्द्रीय सरकार के वेतन दरों, न्यूनतम उजरत अधिनियम, और श्रम नियमों के अधीन हैं। इस लिये सिब्बन्दी पर उठने वाला खर्च अधिक होता है।

(3) पर्याप्त विकसित चरागाहों के अभाव के कारण पशुओं को पशुशाला में खिलाना।

(4) वज्ञानिक तथा स्वास्थ्यप्रद स्थितियों में समुचित पशुशालाओं में पशुओं को रखने के लिए उच्च स्तरीय खर्च।

(5) असैनिक पशुपालने वालों को निशुल्क दे देने के लिए एक मास तक अवांछित बछड़ों का पालन पोषण।

(6) छान, खली, चने की बढ़ती दरें, जो केन्द्रीय आधार खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्रालय की मार्फत प्राप्त किये जाते हैं।

(7) सैनिक फार्मों में दुग्धोत्पादन की लागत की तुलना निजी क्षेत्र के दूध की लागत से नहीं की जा सकती, वहां अधिकतर दूध का संभरण गवालों और किसानों से होता है, जो पशुओं को पुराने ढंग पर रखते हैं और दाने का बहुत कम प्रयोग करते हैं। इस पर मूल निधि पर ब्याज, और परिवार के सदस्यों द्वारा श्रमयोग ऐसे बेचे जाने वाले दूध को लागत में प्रायः आभासित नहीं होता।

(ग) (1) पोषण मानों को परिमित तथा मितोपयोगी बनाया गगा है।

(2) वर्ष के लिए आवश्यक चने और जो फसल के मौसम में खरीदे जाते हैं, जब बाजार के दर निम्नतम होते हैं।

(3) सेवाओं और भाण्डारों में बचत।

(4) छीजन और अतिक्षति को दूर करने के लिए प्रशासनिक नियन्त्रण में सुधार।

(5) जहां संभव हो सिब्बन्दी में कमी।

(6) सैनिक किस की गाड़ियों के स्थान वाणिज्यगाड़ियों का प्रगतिशील पुरःस्थापन क्योंकि पूर्वोक्त दशा में देखभाल मरम्मत की लागत कम है।

(7) क्रय प्रक्रिया में परिमिति।

(8) सैनिक फार्मों में कृषि कार्य, डेरी और परिवहन का प्रगतिशील मशीनीकरण।

Accommodation for Army General

2339. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:**
Shri Daji:

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a house was taken on rent at Rs. 3900/- per

month in Calcutta for accommodating an Army General whose salary was Rs. 2250|- per month; and

(b) if so, the circumstances under which this was done?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) House No. 32, Raja Santosh Road, Calcutta was requisitioned through the State Government for accommodating an Army General. The Collector has assessed the compensation at Rs. 3,900|- per month.

(b) As there was acute shortage of accommodation in Calcutta with the move of H.Q. Eastern Command from Lucknow to Calcutta the local Military authorities moved for the requisitioning of this property under the belief that the rent will not be higher than the rent at which it was last rented out, namely, Rs. 1,600|-. It has been decided to de-hire the building.

सैनिक कैन्टीनों में कर्मचारियों के न्यूनतम वेतनक्रम

2340. **श्री नवल प्रभाकर :** क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केन्टीन/भोजन कक्षों में काम करने वाले कर्मचारियों के न्यूनतम वेतनक्रम के सम्बन्ध में वेतन आयोग द्वारा की गई सिफारिशों को केन्द्रीय आयुध डिपो, दिल्ली छावनी आयुध डिपो, शकूर बस्ती, 505 कमान वर्कशाप, दिल्ली छावनी, केन्द्रीय मोटरगाड़ी डिपो, पालम (दिल्ली) तथा अन्य स्थानों पर लागू कर दिया गया है ;

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) गृह मंत्रालय से इस सम्बन्ध में आदेश कब प्राप्त हुआ था ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री यशवन्त राव चह्वाण) : (क) से (ग). इस विषय में गृह मंत्रालय द्वारा दिनांक 10 दिसम्बर, 1964 को जो आदेश जारी किये गये थे वे इस मंत्रालय में दिनांक 17 दिसम्बर, 1964 को प्राप्त हुए थे। वे आदेश केन्द्रीय आयुध डिपो, दिल्ली कैन्ट, आर्डनेन्स डिपो शकूरबस्ती, 505 कमान वर्कशाप दिल्ली कैन्ट, केन्द्रीय वहिकिल डिपो, पालम (दिल्ली), तथा इस प्रकार की अन्य जगहों की कैन्टीनों/टिफिन रूमों पर लागू नहीं होते और इसलिये इन आदेशों को उपरोक्त स्थानों पर लागू करने का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Purchase of Hunter Aircraft

2341. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of U.K. has been approached for the purchase of some squadrons of Hunter aircraft; and

(b) if so, the prospects of getting the same?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) and (b). There is no proposal to purchase any squadrons of Hunter aircraft from UK Government. However negotiations are being held with manufacturers of this aircraft in U.K. for purchase of a few Hunters in order to maintain the existing Hunter Squadrons of the IAF.

Letter from Underground Naga Leaders

2342. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received an authenticated copy of the reported underground Naga Leaders' letter of the 16th March, 1965 addressed to the Peace Mission, reaffirming the truce terms in Nagaland; and

(b) if so, the precise contents of the communication?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) We have received a copy of the Underground Naga Leaders' letter of 16th March, 1965 addressed to the Peace Mission, which was forwarded by the Peace Mission to the Chief Minister of Nagaland.

(b) The letter expressed the Underground Nagas' anxiety to have consultations with Shri Phizo, the President of the Naga National Council, and expressed their desire that the Burmese Government be asked to allow him to come to Burma where their Representatives would be able to meet him. It goes on to mention that they had, several months ago, asked for facilities for their representatives to go to London to discuss the questions that have arisen in these negotiations.

It also states that they have now called a meeting of their 'Parliament' to scrutinise the Peace Mission's proposals but they would like to know the views of their President on whether the Peace Mission's proposals could be made the basis of their future negotiations. This would enable them to make a commitment which would not be possible without discussions with him. It goes on further to assure the Peace Mission of their continuing efforts to find a peaceful political solution and states that they have taken steps to ensure strict observance of the terms of agreement on suspension of operations with respect to the carrying of arms and specially bringing arms into Nagaland during the Ceasefire period which they had undertaken not to do, unless their men were first attacked. It asks for a prolonged period of extension of the suspension of operations and an indefinite postponement of the peace talks till they have had time to consult their President.

I.F.S. Officers

2343. Dr. Chandrabhan Singh: Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of officers in the Indian Foreign Service; and

(b) the number out of them who are working as Ambassadors abroad in Asia, Europe and North America?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) 251.

(b) 9 in Asia, 12 in Europe and 1 in North America.

Arab League's Stand on West Germany

2344. Shri Rameshwar Tantia: Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the statement recently made by Dr. Clovis Maksoud, Chief representative of the Arab League in India that "India would appreciate that steps taken recently by the Arab League against West Germany were directed towards removing the last vestiges of imperialism and racism from Arab land"; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). The Government have seen the statement of the representative of the Arab League in India on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the League of Arab States. The Government of India's support against imperialism and colonialism is well known. Government have also expressed from time to time their sympathy with the Arab aspirations.

केन्द्रीय सूचना सेवा

2345 { श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :
श्री प० ला० बारूपाल :
श्री किशन पटनायक :
श्री उटिया ।

क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या आकाशवाणी समाचार सेवा विभाग में केन्द्रीय सूचना सेवा के जो राजपत्रित अधिकारी दिन में 10 म० पू० बजे से 5 म० पू० बजे तक काम करते हैं उन्हें वर्ष के सब राजपत्रित अवकाश और द्वितीय शनिवार का अवकाश दिया जाता है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या यह समाचार विभाग में दिन तथा रात में बारी-बारी से काम करने वाले अधिकारियों तथा केवल दिन में काम करने वाले समाचार विभाग तथा प्रैस सूचना कार्यालय के अधिकारियों तथा पत्रकारों की सेवा की दशाओं में भेदभाव नहीं है ;

(ग) दिन तथा रात में बारी-बारी से काम करने वाले अधिकारियों को अवकाश न मिलने के बदले में क्या सुविधाएं दी जाती हैं ;

(घ) क्या सरकार का विचार इंडियन एयरलाइन्स कारपोरेशन तथा एयर इंडिया जैसे संगठनों में बारी-बारी से रात-दिन काम करने वाले कर्मचारियों को दी जाने वाली छुट्टी की सुविधायें समाचार विभाग में काम करने वाले व्यक्तियों को भी देने का है; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो क्या आकाशवाणी के समाचार विभाग में काम करने वाले पत्रकारों को कोई विशेष भत्ता देने का कोई प्रस्ताव है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) : (क) जी, हां : सेवा की आवश्यकताओं को ध्यान में रखते हुए इन अधिकारियों को सामान्य छुट्टियां दी जाती हैं ।

(ख) यह सही है कि समाचार विभाग में बारी-बारी से दिन और रात दोनों समय काम करने वाले अधिकारियों तथा केवल दिन में ही काम करने वाले इस विभाग के एवं पत्र सूचना कार्यालय के अधिकारियों के काम की स्थिति में फर्क है । प्रसारण संगठन में इस प्रकार का फर्क अनिवार्य है ।

(ग) कोई नहीं ।

(घ) और (ङ) . इस प्रकार के कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन नहीं है । जहां तक मंत्रालय को ज्ञात है, राज्य या केन्द्रीय सरकार के राजपत्रित सरकारी कर्मचारी इस प्रकार की सुविधाओं के अधिकारी नहीं हैं । यह स्थिति केवल केन्द्रीय सेवा में ही नहीं है ।

पत्र सूचना कार्यालय में हिन्दी टाइपिस्ट

2346. { श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :
श्री किशन पटनायक :
श्री रामेश्वरानन्द :
श्री प० ला० बारूपाल
श्री उटिया :

क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पत्र सूचना कार्यालय में काम कर रहे हिन्दी टाइपिस्ट, हिन्दी स्टेनो-टाइपिस्ट और हिन्दी टेलीप्रिन्टर आपरेटरों के पद सेंट्रल सेक्रेटरियेट क्लेरिकल सर्विस में शामिल नहीं हैं, जब कि अंग्रेजी के ऐसे सब पद शामिल हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) : (क) और (ख). पत्र सूचना कार्यालय के मुख्यालय और भारत भर में स्थित प्रादेशिक तथा शाखा कार्यालयों के अंग्रेजी तथा भारतीय भाषाओं, दोनों के टाइपिस्ट, स्टेनो-टाइपिस्ट और टेलीप्रिंटर आपरेटरों के पद पहले सेंट्रल सेक्रेटरियेट क्लेरिकल सर्विस में शामिल थे । दिल्ली से बाहर के कार्यालयों के पद इस सर्विस से अलग कर दिए गए क्योंकि इन पदों पर बदली के मामले में कठिनाइयां आयीं पत्र सूचना कार्यालय के नई दिल्ली के मुख्यालय के हिन्दी टाइपिस्ट, हिन्दी स्टेनो-टाइपिस्ट और हिन्दी टेलीप्रिंटर आपरेटरों के पद भी उसी के साथ सर्विस से अलग कर दिए गए थे, क्योंकि इन पदों पर अदल-बदल नहीं हो पाती थीं और हिन्दी में प्रवीण व्यक्ति कठिनता से मिलते थे ।

Asia-Africa Islamic Conference

2347. Shri Shinkre: Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Embassy in Djakarta failed to publicise the Indian Delegation's success in the recent Asia-Africa Islamic Conference at Bandung, in foiling the joint conspiracy of Pakistan, China and Indonesia to malign India as complained by Shri Mohammed Shafi Qureshi, a member of the Indian Delegation to that Conference; and

(b) if so, the action Government propose to take in the matter?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) It is not a fact that Indian Embassy in Djakarta has failed to publicise the Indian Delegation's success at recent Asia-Africa Islamic Conference at Bandung.

(b) Question does not arise.

Supply of Diaries to M.Ps.

2348. { Shri Yashpal Singh: / Shri Kapur Singh:

Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that beautiful pictorial diaries are distributed to M.Ps. every year;

(b) if so, the expenditure incurred on them annually;

(c) whether Government propose to discontinue its supply to M.Ps. in the interest of economy; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shrimati Indira Gandhi): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Pictorial Diaries are distributed. Approximately Rs. 2,320|- was spent for the 1965 Diary.

(c) and (d). The economy that is likely to accrue by the discontinuance of the supply of diaries to M.Ps. is insignificant. However, the continuance of this practice depends on the wishes of M.Ps.

Funeral of late President of Rumania

2349. Shri Raghunath Singh: Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to state the arrangements which were made by India for being represented at the funeral of the late President of Rumania, Mr. Gheorghe Gheorghiu Dej at Bucharest in March last?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): The Government of India was represented by the Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs, Shrimati Lakshmi N. Menon and Ambassador of India, Bucharest at the funeral of the late President of Rumania, Mr. Gheorghe Gheorghiu Dej on 24th March, 1965 at Bucharest.

Demonstrations in Bahrain

2350. { **Shri Hem Barua:** / **Shri Raghunath Singh:** / **Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:** }

Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that during the recent demonstrations of a violent nature in Bahrain, Indians living there suffered certain losses in life and property; and

(b) if so, the extent of losses suffered by Indians?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) During the recent disturbances in Bahrain, two Indian nationals suffered injuries. Four others suffered damage to their property. No Indian national is reported to have lost his life.

(b) Full information is not available yet.

स्वर्गीयब्रिगेडियर होशियार सिंह के लिए पुरस्कार

2351. **श्री युद्धवीर सिंह:** क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार का शहीद ब्रिगेडियर होशियार सिंह को कोई सैनिक अथवा असैनिक पुरस्कार देने का विचार नहीं है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री यशवन्त राव चह्वाण) : (क) और (ख). (असैनिक पुरस्कारों सहित) वीरता के लिए पुरस्कार तथा अन्य अलंकरणों के मामलों पर, सरकार द्वारा सैनिक अधिकारियों से कि जिन के अधीन सम्बन्धित अफसर सेवा कर रहे हों, सिफारिशें प्राप्त होने पर विचार किया जाता है। भूतपूर्व ब्रिगेडियर होशियार सिंह को पुरस्कृत करने सम्बन्धी किसी प्रकार की कोई सिफारिश प्राप्त नहीं हुई है ।

Bidi Workers

2352. { **Shri H. C. Soy:** / **Shri Pottekkatt:** / **Shri A. V. Raghavan** }

Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to bring forward legislation to prevent the exploitation of Bidi workers and to ameliorate their working conditions; and

(b) if so, the broad features thereof?

The Minister of Labour and Employment (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) Yes. The proposal to undertake central legislation to regulate the conditions of work of workers in the bidi and cigar industry, is under the consideration of Government.

(b) The legislation will provide for the licensing of the bidi and cigar industrial premises; appointment of enforcement machinery; benefits of weekly holidays, annual leave with wages, overtime rates, creches, canteens, maternity leave; regulation of hours of work; application of the Payment of Wages Act, 1936, the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947; etc.

I.A.F. Plane to bring Sucha Singh

2353. { **Shri Yashpal Singh:** / **Shri Kapur Singh:** }

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Punjab have requested the Ministry of Defence for an I.A.F. Plane for bringing Sucha Singh from Kathmandu;

(b) if so, whether the request has been granted; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) to (c). A request was received from the Government of Punjab for an I.A.F. aircraft to bring Sucha Singh from Kathmandu. It was agreed to provide the aircraft when actually required by the Punjab Government authorities, on payment of the cost of the flights involved.

Detention of Indians in Lhasa

2354. **Shri Raghunath Singh:**
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Kishen Pattnayak:
Shri Bagri:
Shri Yogendra Jha:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
Shri Narendra Singh Mahida:

Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item in the *Times of India* of the 31st March, 1965 reporting that the 5 Indian Muslims from Kashmir who had been arrested by Chinese in 1959-60 and kept under detention in Lhasa are being subjected to inhuman treatment; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) On 5th December 1964, the Government of India sent a note to the Government of China on the subject. The note of the Government of India has been published in White Paper No. XI. The Chinese Government has not yet replied to this note.

Arab League Mission

2355. **Shri Raghunath Singh:**
Shri Narendra Singh Mahida:

Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Arab League Mission in Delhi is being raised to a diplomatic status; and

(b) if so, when the change is likely to be effected?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) The Government of India have agreed to the establishment of an independent office of the representative of the Arab League in Delhi. The Secretary General of the Arab League was informed of it when he was in Delhi in February, 1965.

(b) As soon as the necessary formalities have been completed.

Iron-ore Labour Welfare Cess

2356. Shri H. C. Soy: Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of iron-ore labour welfare cess collected from the mines in Singbhum district in Bihar upto-date since the enforcement of cess regulations; and

(b) whether the management and cess authorities have formulated any scheme for improvement of the dwellings of the labourers and for improvement of medical facilities specially in Noamund, Gua and Chiriya mines?

The Minister of Labour and Employment (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) Rs. 16,30,444·10 paise.

(b) The following schemes to provide medical facilities to iron-ore mine workers have been formulated and are under consideration:

(i) Domiciliary treatment of workers suffering from T.B.

(ii) Providing an X-Ray unit to Noamundi Hospital of Tata Iron & Steel Co. Ltd.

(iii) Opening a Hospital at Barajamda with a mobile medical van.

No scheme for improvement of dwellings has yet been formulated but the matter is under examination.

आकाशवाणी पर व्यय

2357. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :
श्री हेम बरुआ :
श्री शिंकरे :
श्री स० चं० सामन्त :
श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह महीड़ा :
श्री दी० चं० शर्मा :
श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :
श्री दाजी :

क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1964–65 में आकाशवाणी के प्रशासकीय पदों और स्टाफ आर्टिस्टों पर क्रमशः कुल कितना धन व्यय करने की व्यवस्था की गई थी ;

(ख) आकाशवाणी के विभिन्न केन्द्रों पर कुल कितने प्रोग्राम एक्जीक्यूटिव, प्रोड्यूसर तथा असिस्टेण्ट प्रोड्यूसर काम कर रहे हैं ; और

(ग) आकाशवाणी के दिल्ली, बम्बई, कलकत्ता और मद्रास केन्द्रों पर ऐसे कितने प्रोग्राम एक्जीक्यूटिव और ट्रांसमिशन एक्जीक्यूटिव हैं जो तीन से लेकर पांच वर्षों से अधिक समय से वहां नियुक्त हैं ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) : (क) बजट में प्रशासनिक, प्रोग्राम और इंजीनियरी पदों के लिए अलग-अलग व्यवस्था नहीं की जाती। आकाशवाणी के कर्मचारियों (राजपत्रित और अराजपत्रित) के वेतन और भत्ते के लिए 1964–65 में कुल 2,61,93,600 रुपये की व्यवस्था की गई थी।

इसी तरह स्टाफ आर्टिस्ट, प्रोडक्शन स्टाफ और केजुअल आर्टिस्टों के लिए भी कोई अलग-अलग व्यवस्था नहीं की जाती। 1964–65 के दौरान डिमांड बुक में "आर्टिस्टों के लिए भत्ते" की मद में 1,02,40,900 रुपये दिखाए गए थे, जिनमें "योजना" के अन्तर्गत 1,10,500 रुपये की रकम भी शामिल थी।

(ख) प्रोग्राम एक्जीक्यूटिव . 312
मुख्य प्रोड्यूसर 6
उप-मुख्य प्रोड्यूसर . 4
प्रोड्यूसर . 51
सहायक प्रोड्यूसर . 144
संगीत साहित्य सलाहकार 8

(ग) एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा गया है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया, देखिए संख्या एल० टी०–4210/65]।

आकाशवाणी में स्टाफ आर्टिस्ट

2358. श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री शिंकरे :
श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह महीड़ा :
श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :
श्री दी० चं० शर्मा :
श्री स० चं० सामन्त :
श्री दाजी :
श्री हेम बरुआ :

क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या शहरों में सरकारी कर्मचारियों को दिये जाने वाले अपने वेतन का आठ प्रतिशत नगर भत्ते की भांति आकाशवाणी के पहाड़ी स्टेशनों पर काम करने वाले स्टाफ आर्टिस्टों को भी पहाड़ी भत्ता दिया जायेगा ;

(ख) क्या सरकारी कर्मचारियों की भांति स्टाफ आर्टिस्टों को भी अतिरिक्त समय में काम करने के लिये समयोपरि भत्ता दिया जाता है ;

(ग) क्या सरकारी कर्मचारियों की भांति स्टाफ आर्टिस्टों को भी आधे वेतन पर बीमारी की छुट्टी देने की व्यवस्था है ; और

(घ) आकाशवाणी के विभिन्न स्टेशनों पर ऐसे सामयिक कलाकारों की संख्या कितनी है जो तीन मास की परिवीक्षा अवधि पूरी करने पर भी सामयिक कलाकारों के रूप में काम कर रहे हैं?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) : (क) जी, हां। आकाशवाणी के स्टाफ आर्टिस्टों को पहाड़ी (प्रतिकर) भत्ते उन्हीं शर्तों पर दिए जाते हैं जो नियमित सरकारी कर्मचारियों पर लागू हैं।

(ख) जी, नहीं।

(ग) मामला विचाराधीन है।

(घ) आकाशवाणी के विभिन्न केन्द्रों में मासानुमास आधार पर काम करने वाले कैज्युअल आर्टिस्टों की संख्या 393 है। वे परिवीक्षा पर नियुक्त नहीं किए जाते हैं।

Training in Defence Science

2359. **Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda:** Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to intoroduce a scheme for training in defence science;

(b) if so, the names of the schools where it will be introduced; and

(c) the number of persons who will be benefited under this scheme?

The Minister of Defence Production in the Ministry of Defence (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) Government have already introduced a Training Scheme for apprentices in defence science. It is a five-year scheme which came into operation in 1964-65 and is subject to review after 2 years.

(b) (i) Electronics School. (ii) Armament School — In association with the Institute of Armament Technology, Dapdi, Poona.

(iii) Basic Science School. — In association with the Defence Science Laboratory, Metcalfe House, Delhi.

(c) Each of the three Schools is designed to cater for 50 trainees in the first year and 100 in subsequent years for senior apprenticeships. In addition, the Armament School will cater for training an equal number of junior apprentices.

मैसूर में डाकघर

2360. **श्री वीरप्पा** : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मैसूर राज्य में 31 दिसम्बर, 1964 को डाकघरों, उप-डाकघरों और सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन कार्यालयों की संख्या कितनी थी ; और

(ख) 1965-66 में इस प्रकार के कितने कार्यालय खोलने का विचार है ?

संचार विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री भगवती)

(क)	(i) उप-डाकघरों के अतिरिक्त अन्य सभी श्रेणियों के डाकघर	5,871
	(ii) उप-डाकघर	942
	(iii) दूरस्थ सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घर	190
(ख)	(i) शाखा डाकघर	280
	(ii) उप-डाकघर	20
	(iii) दूरस्थ सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घर	50

मैसूर में बेरोजगार व्यक्ति

2361. **श्री वीरप्पा** : क्या श्रम और रोजगार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 31 दिसम्बर, 1964 को मैसूर राज्य में पढ़े-लिखे बेरोजगार व्यक्तियों की संख्या क्या थी ; और

(ख) उनमें से कितने व्यक्ति अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के थे ?

श्रम और रोजगार मंत्री (श्री दा० संजीवैय्या): (क) मैट्रिक या इससे ऊंची परीक्षाएं पासशुदा 50,518 उम्मीदवारों ने रोजगार कार्यालयों के चालू रजिस्टरों में नाम दर्ज कराये थे ।

(ख) अनुसूचित जाति के उम्मीदवार . 2,461

अनुसूचित कबीले के उम्मीदवार . 24

उत्तर प्रदेश में तिब्बती लोगों का घुस आना

2362. **श्री बालगोविन्द वर्मा :**
श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय :
श्री प० ला० बाल्पाल :
श्री ब्रजवासी लाल :

क्या वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि तिब्बती लोग बड़ी संख्या में जिला लखीमपुर-खीरी, उत्तर प्रदेश के सीमांत गांव कौड़ियाला घाट में घुस आये हैं और वहां पर डेरों में रह रहे हैं ;

(ख) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने केन्द्रीय सरकार का ध्यान इस मामले की ओर दिलाया है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो सरकार का इस संबंध में क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) : (क) जी, हां । हाल ही में लगभग एक सौ तिब्बती लोग लखीमपुर, जिला खीरी, उत्तर प्रदेश में पहुंचे हैं और वहां तम्बुओं में रह रहे हैं ।

(ख) जी, हां ।

(ग) इन तिब्बती लोगों को नेपाल वापस जाने के लिए राजी किया जा रहा है । बहरहाल, उनकी प्रार्थना पर, उनके तीन प्रतिनिधियों को परम पावन दलाई लामा से मिलने की इजाजत दे दी गई है । आगे की कार्रवाई आवश्यकतानुसार की जाएगी ।

Flying Bounty

2363. Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether officers of the IAF are entitled to a 'flying bounty';

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of officers who have earned the said 'flying bounty' since the 15th April, 1962; and

(d) if none has earned it during the aforesaid period, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Defence (Dr. D. S. Raju): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Pilots and Navigators of the General Duties Branch and regular officer aircrew filling vacancies in the authorised establishment are entitled to a flying bounty on completion of the minimum flying hours in service aircraft as indicated below:—

(*i*) Officers employed against authorised establishment of units engaged on operational role.	72 flying hours a year.
(*ii*) Officers employed in non-operational establishments	36 flying hours a year.

The current rates of flying bounty are as follows :—

Rank	Rate per Annum
	Rs.
Pilot Officer, Flying Officer, Flight Lieutenant, Squadron Leader and Wing Commander	3,000

	Rs.
Group Captain and Air Commander	2,700
Air Vice Marshal and Air Marshal	1,800

Officers of the Technical and Medical Branches of the Air Force are also entitled to flying bounty at the rates mentioned above, provided they are qualified for aircrew duties, complete the prescribed number of flying hours as aircrew and fulfil other perscribed conditions for the grant of flying bounty, except that of filling a vacancy in the authorised establishment of the General Duties Branch.

The flying bounty is normally payable annually but may be issued at 1|12th or 1|4th of the prescribed amount in any month or quarter respectively, provided that 1|12th or ¼th of the minimum number of flying hours have been completed in that months or quarter.

(c) and (d). For the purpose of flying bounty, the year commences on 1st April and ends on 31st March. All the officers who satisfied the prescribed conditions, including completion of the minimum flying hours, would have earned flying bounty for the years 1962-63, 1963-64 and 1964-65. It is not in the public interest to disclose the number of such officers.

Delegation of Ceylon Workers Congress

2365. Shri Ram Harkh Yadav: Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Delegation of Ceylon Workers Congress called on the Prime Minister on the 6th April, 1965;

(b) if so, the object of its mission; and

(c) whether the Delegation also discussed with the Prime Minister the problems of persons of Indian origin in Ceylon?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) to (c). Mr. Thondaman and Mr. V. Annamaley paid a courtesy call on the Prime Minister on April 6, 1965. During the course of conversation, Mr. Thondaman expressed his views on the manner in which the Indo-Ceylon Agreement of 30 October, 1964 could be implemented.

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12 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

Reported entry of 300 Naga hostiles from East Pakistan

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (देवास) : मैं अविलम्बनीय लोक महत्व के निम्नलिखित विषय की ओर प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री का ध्यान दिलाता हूं और प्रार्थना करता हूं कि वह इस बारे में एक वक्तव्य दें :—

> "हथियार तथा गोला बारूद सहित 300 नागा विद्रोहियों के पूर्वी पाकिस्तान से लौट कर नागालैंड में प्रवेश के समाचार ।"

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Dr. D. S. Raju): Mr. Speaker, Sir, according to information available, a gang of about 1500 Naga hostiles which entered East Pakistan towards the end of 1964 is on its way back with arms from East Pakistan. The gang has skirted the Mizo Hills and is now moving Northwards through Burmese territory along the Eastern boundary of Mizo Hills District. These Naga hostiles are travelling in two main gangs along the Chindwin River in Burma. A gang of approximately 673 hostiles proceeded via Tonhe (Burma), approximately 12 miles East of the Manipur Border and has reached

[Dr. D. S. Raju]

THAWUN (Burma) approximately 14 miles East of the Border. The second gang of 900 hostiles proceeded *via* POKTHO (Burma), approximately 21 miles East of the Border and reached HEIRNKUT (Burma), approximately 8 miles East of the Manipur border and 14 miles South of the Nagaland Border. The destination of both these gangs was reported to be the SOMRA tract of Burma adjoining Kohima district of NAGALAND, from where they were expected to infiltrate into the Indian territory.

2. Government are aware of the movements of the Naga hostiles and the Security Forces are taking suitable steps to prevent the Naga hostiles from entering Nagaland. The Government have no information to corroborate the Press report which appeared in the *Hindustan Times* dated the 9th April 1965.

3. The Government of India have lodged a protest with the Government of Pakistan for supplying arms and ammunition to Naga hostiles and other tribal people and training them in sabotage and guerilla warfare.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : यह नागा विद्रोही जब हमारे देश की सीमा में प्रवेश करेंगे कि तो क्या सरकार ने अपनी सीमा को बिल्कुल सील कर दिया है और वहां पर अपने जवान तैनात कर रक्खे हैं ? माननीय विदेश मंत्री ने एक प्रश्न के उत्तर में पिछली बार बतलाया था कि यह नागा विद्रोही रात में आते हैं, एक, एक और दो , दो करके, तो क्या सरकार ने कोई ऐसी व्यवस्था की है कि इन को बिलकुल अपनी सीमा के अन्दर आने न दिया जाय ? यह लोग जो हथियार लेकर आये हैं वह कहां कहां से हथियार लेकर आये हैं क्या इसकी सूचना हमें सरकार देगी ? हालांकि पाकिस्तान ने इस बात से इंकार किया है कि उन्होंने इन नागाओं को कोई हथियार दिये हैं तो भी जो वास्तविकता है क्या उस ओर सरकार ने कोई ध्यान दिया है और नागा क्षेत्रों के पहाड़ी आदिवसियों को पाकिस्तान द्वारा जो हथियार दिये जा रहे हैं उस पर हमारी सरकार का क्या विचार है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : ज्यों ज्यों समय गुजरता जाता है और कछवाय साहब को तजुर्बा अधिक होता जाता है त्यों त्यों उन के सप्लीमेंटरीज भी ज्यादा लम्बे होते जाते हैं । अब अगर माननीय सदस्य द्वारा चार, चार और पांच, पांच सवाल एक जगह इकट्ठा कर दिये जांय और यदि मंत्री महोदय की ओर से उन का जवाब ठीक नहीं आता है तो फिर मैम्बर साहबान उस की मुझ से शिकायत करते हैं कि उन के सवाल का जबाब ठीक नहीं आया । लेकिन अब पांच सवालों का जवाब एक में कैसे आ जायेगा ? उस हालत में मुझे यही कहना पड़ेगा जैसा कि मैं ने पहले कहा है कि अगर एक सवाल का भी जबाब आ जायेगा तो मैं संतुष्ट हो जाऊंगा ।

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): Within the three miles of the international border, the security forces are normally patrolling that area and I can say these are the effective steps. Of course, I cannot say whether it is effectively sealed; the word 'sealed' is rather very misleading in this matter and is rather an exaggerated one. I hope this time possibly the security forces would succeed in preventing them from coming in.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati) May I know if the Government are aware of the fact that the Naga underground leaders have stated that since they are engaged in a life and death struggle against India they would procure arms from whatever friendly countries possible, and, if so, in that context, may I know whether our Government are in a position,-particularly our Prime Minister—to assure us that the Government are going to tell the Naga underground leaders that even if Naga hostiles

armed with Pakistani ammunition, enter into Nagaland, sternest measures would be taken against them?

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे तो लम्बा प्रश्न करने से आप ने टोक दिया था लेकिन अब श्री हेम बरुआ कितना लम्बा प्रश्न कर रहे हैं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह चूंकि आप से पहले के यहां पर आये हुये हैं इसलिए उनके सप्लीमेंटरी आप से भी अधिक लम्बे होते हैं।

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): We know that there is a section of Naga people who believe in using arms and they have also said it, although there is another section which holds an entirely different view. However, as I said, some of the underground Nagas have been trying to collect arms, and I can only say that the Government of India will deal with the situation as it arises; naturally, if it comes to it, we will have to deal with it effectively.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया (फर्रुखाबाद) : क्या कहा आपने ? कुछ कहा इन्होंने ?

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द (करनाल) : मेरा आप से निवेदन है कि आप मंत्री जी से उत्तर दिलवा दें ।

श्री बागड़ी (हिस्सार) : मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है ।

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. The question was—rather it was only a suggestion—whether the Government would tell the underground Nagas that if these people enter into Indian territory after bringing those arms from Pakistan, then the Government would take stern action gainst those that are here.

Shri Hem Barua: That was the question.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : शास्त्री जी गुब्बारा कम उड़ायें—गुब्बारा उड़ाना छोड़ दें ।

Mr. Speaker: The question is whether the government would warn the underground Nagas here who are trying to negotiate that in case these Nagas who have gone out and are trying to bring in arms from Pakistan enter into Nagaland, probably he means that there would be no further negotiations and stern action would be taken....

Shri Hem Barua: Against those who are entering Nagaland with Pakistani arms.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: Certainly we will tell them that it is very wrong on their part to have brought these arms. Of course, I do not mean to say that we will break off the talks.

Shri Hem Barua: I did not mean that.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: However, we will certainly tell them sternly that this is wrong and it is in a way a breach of agreement. (*Interruption*).

Mr. Speaker: What the Government must do, that cannot be revealed here.

श्री बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है । जो ऐसे सवाल हैं, मंत्री रोज ही उन के बारे में तैयार हो कर नहीं आते हैं या किसी की कोई जिम्मेदारी नहीं होती है । जब आप सवाल को दोहराते हैं, तो मंत्री एक दूसरे के मुंह की तरफ़ ताकते हैं कि कोई जवाब दे या नहीं । इसी दौरान मैं प्रधान मंत्री जी को पीछे से एक चिट दी गई कि वह यह पढ़ कर बता दें । देश के इस किस्म के जो सवाल हैं, इस तरीके से जिम्मेदारी के साथ उन का सही उत्तर नहीं आता है, जिस से शंका पैदा होती है, और भ्रम फैलता है । मैं आप की व्यवस्था

[श्री बागड़ी]

चाहूंगा कि मंत्री लोग जिम्मेदारी के साथ सवालों का जबाब देने की कृपा करें ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस में व्यवस्था कौन सी है ? (*Interruptions*). आर्डर, आर्डर । पीछे से कोई चिट आना कोई अजीब बात नहीं है । मिनिस्टर साहब ने जो इन्फ़र्मेशन देनी है, अगर उन का सेक्रेटरी वह इन्फ़र्मेशन उन को देता है, तो इस में एतराज की कोई बात नहीं है । आख़िर वे वाक्स में किस लिये बैठे हुए हैं ? यही उनका काम है और इसी लिए वे यहां पर वाक्स में बैठे हुए हैं कि वे मंत्री महोदय को जरूरी इत्तिला और इन्फ़र्मेशन देते रहें । इसी लिए उन का बाक्स है । यह नोटिस करने की जरूरत नहीं है कि वे चिट भेजते हैं या कुछ कागज भेजते हैं ।

श्री बागड़ी : मैं ने यह भी कहा है कि किसी मंत्री की कोई जिम्मेदारी नहीं है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर जिम्मेदारी नहीं है तो हाउस जाने । मैं क्या कर सकता हूं ?

श्री बागड़ी : ठीक जबाब दिलाना आप की जिम्मेदारी है ।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कहा कि दो तरह के नागा हैं । क्या यह प्रश्न था ?

श्री रामेश्वर टांटिया (सीकर) : विद्रोही नागाओं के साथ शांति-वार्ता करते हुए एक बरस से ज्यादा वक्त हो गया है । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि विद्रोही नागाओं को आज-कल की हरकतों को देखते हुए क्या सरकार शांति-वार्ता के लिए और अधिक समय देगी या और कोई कार्यवाही करने की सोचेगी ?

श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री: अभी एक बरस तो नहीं हुआ है—उस से कम है । मैं समझता हूं कि साधारणतया सदन की यह राय है कि अभी जो बातचीत चल रही है, उस को न तोड़ा जाये और वह जारी रहेगी ।

Shri P. C. Borooah (Sibsagar): May I know if government have reason to believe that the recent marauding activities of the Naga hostiles in raiding a police station the other day at the border area are resorted to with a view to offer facilities to the remaining Naga hostiles to enter Nagaland from Pakistan with their arms and ammunition collected there and if so, whether government propose to extend the patrolling activities not only to Nagaland-Burma border, but also to Nagaland-Manipur and Burma-Pakistan border?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: In this particular matter, we have to go by the information as to which way the people are coming and our information at the present moment, as is mentioned in the statement, is that they are coming from the Burmese border. So, naturally, we will have to increase our steps in that direction, but the other suggestion also will have to be taken into consideration.

श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय (सलेमपुर) : अभी मंत्री महोदय ने बताया है कि कई संख्या में और कई बार विद्रोही नागाओं ने पूर्वी पाकिस्तान में जा कर युद्ध की ट्रेनिंग ली और वे वहां से गोला-बारूद लाने का इन्तजाम कर रहे हैं और इस के सम्बन्ध में उन्होंने पाकिस्तान सरकार को विरोध पत्र दिया । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि उस विरोधपत्र के प्रति पाकिस्तान सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ।

श्री बागड़ी : कच्छ पर हमला ।

श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय : मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या उस विरोध पत्र के अलावा

श्री सरकार कोई ख़ास कदम उठाना चाहती है , जिस से विद्रोही नागा पूर्वी पाकिस्तान में जा कर युद्ध की कार्यवाही न सीख सकें और वहां से विध्वंसक सामग्री हिन्दुस्तान में न ला सकें ।

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): With regard to the first part, as was not unexpected, Pakistan denied their complicity in this and they have said that they have not done anything. With regard to the second part, the Defence Minister has already said that where necessary patrolling will be intensified in order to ensure that they are unable to enter.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह (वाराणसी) : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि शांति-वार्ता के बावजूद जो 1500 नागा विद्रोही नागा लोग आ रहे हैं, क्या सरकार उनके ख़िलाफ़ सैनिक दृष्टि से कोई ठोस कदम उठाने के लिए तैयार है ।

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I think that is what I explained in my statement and also in reply to some of the supplementaries, that within the three-mile border where the security forces are effective certainly they can, I am sure, prevent them and they can certainly take any severe action that they want to.

12.18 hrs.

QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE

Mr. Speaker: I have received notices of two Privilege Motions. One is by Shri Bade and Shri Brij Raj Singh and the other is by Shri Kishen Patnaik and Shri Ramsewak Yadav. Shri Brij Raj Singh might say a few words about it.

श्री ब्रज राज सिंह (बरेली) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, श्री बड़े ने जो प्रिविलेज मोशन दिया, मुझे उस की कापी फार्वर्ड नहीं की गई ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नोटिस तो माननीय सदस्य की तरफ से आया है । तो क्या कापी मैं ने फार्वर्ड करनी थी ? नोटिस तो माननीय सदस्य दे रहे हैं और उस की कापी मैं फार्वर्ड करता रहूं ?

श्री ब्रज राज सिंह : मैं अर्ज करता हूं कि पी० ए० सी० ने भारत सेवक समाज के बारे में एक लम्बी रिपोर्ट दी थी ।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री (बिजनौर) : उस के गोलमाल के बारे में ।

श्री ब्रज राज सिंह : उसमें जितने भी गोलमाल ....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : चूंकि माननीय सदस्य के पास नोटिस की कापी नहीं है, इसलिए वह इधर उधर घूमेंगे । मैं उस नोटिस को पढ़ देता हूं ।

"I may be permitted to move the Motion of Breach of Privilege of the House committed by the Bharat Sewak Samaj by publicly giving a rejoinder to the recent PAC Report criticism instead of furnishing further information and explanation to the PAC. As a matter of precedence the Bharat Sewak Samaj should not criticise publicly or in the Press the allegations made or faults pointed out by PAC. This amounts to the breach of privilege of the House."

Then he wrote me another letter about the same context. Ultimately, there was a third letter—it is rather strange—on the 15th April in which he writes to me—that was about the public function where the Prime Minister and the Speaker were also present—:

"This is most objectionable and degrading the prestige, faith and

[अध्यक्ष महोदय]

confidence in the mind of the public for Parliament."

But the prayer is rather strange. He says:

"I, therefore, request you that you may raise the Motion of Privilege under Rule 222."

Now, Shri Brij Raj Singh might say a few words about the first point.

श्री ब्रज राज सिंह : चाहे जो कुछ भी थोड़ी बहुत प्रिविलेज मोशन देने में गड़बड़ी हुई हो परन्तु मैं समझता हूं यह हाउस महसूस करेगा कि जब भी पी० ए० सी० जैसी जिम्मेदार कमेटी किसी भी संस्था के ऊपर दोषारोपण करती है तो वैसे ही हवा में से उठा कर वह उन आरोपों को नहीं लगा देती है। वह उन की गहराई में जाती है, उन की अच्छी तरह से छानबीन करती है और छानबीन करने के बाद बड़े ही जिम्मेदाराना तौर पर कुछ आबजैवशंज लगाती है। यदि किसी संस्था के अधिकारीगण उन आरोपों का जवाब न दे सकें और फिर बाद में इस बात का प्रयत्न करेंगे कि जनता में जाकर उनका खंडन किया जाए तो स्पष्टतः ही पार्लियामेंट के विरुद्ध बात मालूम पड़ती है, पार्लियामेंट के विरुद्ध वे लोग आते हैं। पार्लियामेंट की इतनी जिम्मेदार कमेटी यदि कोई अपनी सिफारिशें यदि अपने कोई एतराजात किसी संस्था के ऊपर लगाये तो मैं समझता हूं कि उनका क्लेरिफिकेशन या तो पी० ए० सी० से मांगें या उस को दे या फिर सुधार का कोई तरीका निकाले। इसके बरअक्स जब वह जनता में जा कर उनका खंडन करती है तो इस का स्पष्टतः मतलब यह है कि वह आरोपों को न केवल झुठलाती है बल्कि वह पार्लियामेंट और पार्लियामेंट की इतनी जिम्मेदार कमेटी को झठा बनाती है।

श्री राम सेवक यादव (बाराबंकी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह बतलाने की आवश्यकता नहीं है कि लोक लेखा समिति इस सदन की एक समिति है और इस सदन की बहुत ही जिम्मेदार समिति है और इसी का एक हिस्सा है ? मुझे इस बात का सौभाग्य रहा है कि मैं भी इस समिति का एक सदस्य हूं। मैं जानता हूं कि समिति को जो भारत सेवक समाज को अनुदान मिले केन्द्र से और केन्द्रीय मंत्रालयों से, उन के बारे में कोई हिसाब किताब नहीं दिये गये और इस की बार बार मांग की गई। उस के पदाधिकारी जो वहां आये वहां उन्हों ने नहीं दिये और जब वहां नहीं दिये गये तो इस बात को साबित किया गया कि उसका जो खर्च हो रहा है वह ढंग से नहीं होता है, उस का कोई हिसाब किताब नहीं है, उस के कोई आडिटिड एकाउन्ट्स नहीं हैं। यह ऐसी संस्था है जिस में केन्द्र के मंत्रिगण भी सम्मिलित रहे हैं, उन का भी सम्बन्ध इस से रहा है और पदाधिकारी भी वे इस के रहे हैं। और माननीय नन्दा जी को कहा जाए तो इस के पिता भी कहे जा सकते हैं और पिता ही नहीं बल्कि इसके प्राण भी कहे जा सकते हैं। उस संस्था द्वारा काफी धन खर्चा जाना, ठीक से उस का हिसाब किताब न रखना जिस की चर्चा सदन के बाहर भी अब तक बराबर होती रही है और जिस की चर्चा कर के लोक लेखा समिति ने बहुत ही सराहनीय काम किया है और जनता की आवाज को सही पा कर अपने प्रतिवेदन में रखा है और उस को ले कर जब यह टाइम्ज आफ इंडिया में निकाला जाता है जिस को मैं पढ़ कर आप को सुनाना चाहूंगा तो वह बहुत ही आपत्तिजनक है। लेकिन उस के पहले जो लोक लेखा समिति ने कहा है उस के कुछ अंश मैं आप को पढ़ कर सुनाता हूं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उस को पढ़ने की जरूरत नहीं है। जिस पर आप को एतराज है उस को आप सुना दें।

श्री राम सेवक यादव : जिस के जवाब में यह चीज है उस को मैं सुना रहा था।

"The Committee has recommended that the Planning Commission and the Ministries of Education and Information and Broadcasting should insist on the submission of consolidated and duly audited accounts of the Bharat Sevak Samaj....."

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जो काबिले एतराज है वह कहिये। पी० ए० सी० ने तो अपनी रिपोर्ट दे दी है।

श्री राम सेवक यादव : जवाब में उन्होंने यह दिया है :

"Referring to the question of accounts, the spokesman pointed out that audited statements of accounts and progress reports for individual schemes or programmes were regularly submitted to the authorities concerned. A close check was made to ensure that the conditions of the grant were adhered to."

लोक लेखा समिति ने जो आरोप लगाया है उस का इस तरह से उत्तर देना, इसका मतलब तो यह है कि लोक लेखा समिति ने जो कहा है वह झूठ कहा है। जो इस सदन की एक अधिकृत समिति है और जो इस सदन का ही एक हिस्सा है, उस के बारे में यह कहना कि झूठ कहा है, यह बहुत ही आपत्तिजनक है। लोक लेखा समिति का जिस दिन सदन में प्रतिवेदन आता है उस के एक दो दिन बाद ही इस का जवाब इस तरह से आता है कि जो समिति बनाती है वह झूठ है इस को किसी भी तरह से उचित नहीं ठहराया जा सकता है। इस तरह की बातों का कोई अर्थ नहीं है। इसलिए मैं प्रार्थना करता हूं कि इस विषय को जो विशेषाधिकार समिति है उस को सौंपे जाने की आप इजाजत दें. इस मामले को आप उस के सुपुर्द किये जाने की आज्ञा दें क्योंकि इस से इस सदन का घोर अपमान हुआ है।

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): I hope you will hear some of the members on this issue.

Mr. Speaker: Should a discussion be held on this?

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida (Anand): Sir, I rise on a point of order. Rule 227 says:

"Notwithstanding anything contained in these rules, the Speaker may refer any question of privilege to the Committee of Privileges for examination, investigation or report."

Rule 228 says:

"The Speaker may issue such directions as may be necessary for regulating the procedure in connection with all matters connected with the consideration of the question of privilege either in the Committee of Privileges or in the House."

Under these rules I would request you to give your decision.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Sir, my submission is that the privilege motion submitted by Shri Ram Sewak Yadav and Shri Brij Raj Singh should be allowed to be referred to the Privileges Committee. Sir, it fulfils all the conditions under rule 224:

"(i) not more than one question shall be raised at the same sitting;

(ii) the question shall be restricted to a specific matter of recent occurrence; . . .

Mr. Speaker: If I had any objection to that, then I would not have allowed this to be raised here. That consent I have given. Therefore, I have allowed it to be raised here.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I only wish to say that if this privilege motion is not allowed to be referred to the Privileges Committee, that will be a bad precedent. Sir, you will remember, that even the Audit Report on Defence was criticised by the ex-Defence Minister inside the House and this honourable House took exception to that and said that if the Audit Report of the Auditor General is criticised, this House cannot function. There are irregularities committed by the Bharat Sewak Samaj and this Bharat Sewak Samaj is taking advantage....

Mr. Speaker: We cannot go into those things now.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: My submission is that this should be referred to the Privileges Committee.

Mr. Speaker: That is all.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Barrackpore): May I just say a few words? I think that there is no necessity for us to argue the case. It is a very clear case where certain remarks made by our Public Accounts Committee, which is one of the most important Committees of this House, are being taken objection to in public without having gone through the formality of producing any evidence which they may have before the Public Accounts Committee or before you in order to correct the remarks made in the Report of the Public Accounts Committee. As such, I submit that it is a clear case where we should refer this matter to the Privileges Committee without any further argument.

Shri Ranga: The only point that might be raised by Bharat Sewak Samaj is that it is not a part of the Government, it is not a Department, and that it is only a non-official organisation. But even then, certain of its activities, certain of its representatives, have made themselves responsible to deal with the Government, not on the basis that they are a voluntary organisation, on the basis of being contractors or sub-contractors and so on. Therefore, they should also be held to that limited extent responsible to behave in the same manner as the other Departments and other agencies which deal with Government when it comes to the question of contracts and financial affairs. Therefore, it was wrong of them to have thought of following a procedure which was not acceptable, which was not allowable or permissible, to other Departments and other agencies which are dealing with the Government. So, I request you to allow this to be referred to the Privileges Committee.

Some Hon. Members *rose*—

Shri J. B. Kripalani (Amroha): I would like to say a word.

Mr. Speaker: I have made a mistake. I am going to rectify it. Afterwards, I will call him. He may kindly resume his seat.

Shri J. B. Kripalani: I will say a few words.

Mr. Speaker: I will call him. I omitted to mention the receipt of a letter that I have got from the man who had made those remarks where that function was being held. It was obligatory for me to inform the House so that they may make a correct judgment. . .

Shri S. M. Banerjee: This may also be referred to the Privileges Committee. (*Interruption*).

Mr. Speaker: I will read only one paragraph.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): Who is the person?

Mr. Speaker: He is Mr. Brij Kishan Chandiwala, Chairman, Delhi Pradesh Bharat Sewak Samaj. He made those remarks there. I will read it:

> "I am informed that some of my remarks are liable to be construed

as being disrespectful towards Parliament. I have never been in Parliament and I do not know the intricacies and technicalities of parliamentary practice and procedure. . .

(*Interruptions*).

Order, order. I am in duty bound to put it before the House.

"I have, however, been all my working life a social worker and a humble follower of Gandhiji. . .

(*Interruptions*) There ought to be so much patience at least that I should be heard.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया (फर्रुखाबाद): तब गांधी जी, अब नन्दा जी ।

Mr. Speaker: "I, therefore, respect freedom and democracy and nothing could be farther from my mind than to say anything which is inconsistent with the dignity and prestige of parliamentary institution."

Then, he has argued to a certain extent. Ultimately, he says:

"I never intended to cast any aspersions on the conduct of the Public Accounts Committee or its Members. My whole reference was to the summary as has appeared in the press. Still, I take this opportunity of stating that I should have been more careful in choosing my expression, and I have no hesitation in tendering my sincerest regret and apology for the same.".

The Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri Tyagi): So, that is now finished.

Mr. Speaker: I must have read this out also earlier along with that notice.

Shri J. B. Kripalani: I think that this is a matter of very grave importance. It is not what Mr. Chandiwala has said with which I am concerned. I am more concerned with what the Home Minister has said in the Lobby of the House before many Members of this House, that the report of the Public Accounts Committee is prejudical. He talked to the chairman of the Public Accounts Committee and he told him that 'Your findings are prejudiced, and you are working against the Congress', and used such other expressions, and those expressions were used before many Members of the House. Also, it is said further that before the report was out, efforts were in some way or the other modified, and important people were approached. I want this matter to be investigated into. It is not a question of Chandiwala . . .

Shri Ram Sewak Yadav: Nandawala.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri J. B. Kripalani: . . . but of the Home Minister who ought to have been more responsible than to accuse the chairman of our Public Accounts Committee of having been partial and for not having based his judgment on facts. I know as a matter of fact—and you will find that from the report—that the whole report is based upon the findings of the officials of the Government of India.

Therefore, I want this matter to be thoroughly gone into and also the conduct of the Home Minister who has established himself as the clearing-house of all corruption and bribery and all that kind of thing.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf (Jammu and Kashmir): May I seek some guidance from you? . . . (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. He can seek that guidance from me afterwards. I find that every Member wants to speak simultaneously with others. That is very regrettable. I

[Mr. Speaker]

have already requested hon. Members that they might just rise in their seats but not begin to speak because that creates confusion altogether.

श्रीमती सुभद्रा जोशी (बलरामपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, में यह जानना चाहती हूं कि जो प्रिविलेज मोशन के रूल्स हैं उन में लाबी में की हुई बात भी आ जाती है या नहीं कि किस ने उस में क्या कहा ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर सिर्फ इस पर मेरी रूलिंग मांगी जाती है तो lobby is a part of the House.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: May I just seek one clarification from you? I am not concerned with what Shri Nanda has said, nor am I standing here to support the Bharat Sewak Samaj and its activities. But I do want to ask of you one thing. If certain conversations take place between myself and anybody else in this House in the Lobby, do they become a part of the proceedings of the House? How does that happen? That is what your ruling amounts to.

Mr. Speaker: It is not that.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur (Jalore): It is obvious from what has happened in this House that you have admitted this question and we are now proceeding under rule 225. This House is now discussing only under rule 225. . .

Mr. Speaker: Quite right.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: . . . . and is seized of the letter which was sent by the hon. Member from the Opposition. You have considered this letter to be a due notice under rule 223; whether he has said that you should raise it and so he has given due notice. This notice fulfils all the conditions laid down under rule 224. Therefore, we are, under rule 225, discussing it. I think there is hardly any room for further discussion on this point.

Even according to this letter, the point has been established, until and unless the Prime Minister or somebody else who were present contradict the statement made and refutes those nasty criticisms of the Public Accounts Committee. This being the position, there is no room for further discussion and the motion must be admitted. It is a matter of fact. That is obvious. But that motion for privilege will have to be restricted to the point raised in the letter. If, as Shri J. B. Kripalani. . . .

Mr. Speaker: I am not referring that.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Then there is no room for further discussion on this point because nobody refutes the facts.

Shrimati Subhadra Joshi: We refute it.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: I wish to seek your guidance on an important matter.

Mr. Speaker: It is a very simple matter. The facts that have come before me have not yet been refuted. I only want to know if any hon. Member wants to contradict or refute them.

Shri Khadilkar (Khed): The question is whether really a breach of privilege has been committed.

Mr. Speaker: I am asking first about the facts. Then the second thing is whether it amounts to a breach of privilege or not.

Shri Khadilkar: The statement that has appeared in the press, it is a fact (*Interruptions*). But it does not refer to the PAC at all. The statement gives certain facts. It does not question certain observations on certain procedures to be observed in the future or in relation to lapses in the past. The only thing that has been stated in the statement is that certain works are being carried on by this

social organisation, with country-wide branches, and certain activities carried on by it which are not perhaps known to the public. That is number one.

Secondly, this is a registered body. Usually in the regulatory Acts there is a provision that if a corporate body or a registered body of this nature commits a breach of privilege—assuming it does—then there must be a certain person who is to be held responsible. In this particular case, unless we pinpoint the person who has made this statement. . .

Shri Bade (Khargone): It is a registered body.

Shri Khadilkar: . . . under the present provisions, whom are we supposed to identify as the gentleman responsible for committing contempt of the House? To my mind, the main question is: Does this statement challenge certain conclusions reached by the Public Accounts Committee?

Some Hon. Members: Yes.

Shri Khadilkar: Or does it give certain explanations independently of those conclusions? To my mind—I have gone through the statement very carefully—it does not at all challenge the ways or procedures suggested to be followed in future. The only thing the statement contains is an explanation regarding the activities which spread over all these years.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: After hearing Shri Kripalani, I feel a little bit of confusion. You have just ruled that lobbies are part of this House. The talk might take place in the Central Hall. Is the Central Hall also to be deemed part of this House?

Secondly, as far as the explanation given by this organisation—about which something appeared in the press—is concerned, it has to be seen whether the same explanation was tendered before the Committee on behalf of the organisation.

Mr. Speaker: When the question of Lobbies is taken up, Lobbies are part of the House. But here, there is no question of breach of privilege by any Member in the lobbies. That question is not at all before us. Why should we discuss it? That was only a hypothetical question put, and therefore I said, "If I am asked only the answer is to this". That is why I qualified it with those words. There is no such notice here.

Shri J. B. Kripalani: May I seek your guidance in this matter? That a responsible Minister should bully the Chairman of the Public Accounts Committee. . . .

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: They are in the same party.

Shri J. B. Kripalani: Maybe, it does not matter. This is a question of the House, it is not a question of party. He is the Chairman of the Committee, he is not an individual. If the Ministers are allowed to bully people like that, then this House is not worth existing. How is this question to be discussed? I want your instructions about it. This is a very serious question.

Mr. Speaker: I have given the answer.

Shri J. B. Kripalani: I simply want your instructions as to how this question can be raised. This is very dangerous.

Mr. Speaker: I am not here to tell people how this question can be raised. It is for the Members to look it up and give a motion. If I get any notice, then I will take that opportunity of deciding whether that is in order or not. Otherwise, I am not to answer these questions. If some Minister bullies a Member, what should I do?

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta Central): On a point of procedure. It so happens that a very senior and respected Member of the House, Acharya

[Shri H. N. Mukerjee]

Kripalani, has made a certain statement, I presume from his own knowledge, about the Home Minister having bullied the Chairman of the Public Accounts Committee. You have said that the lobby is a part of the House. I do not assume that to mean that everything which is said and done in the lobby is reported in the manner it is done in the House. But, when a very highly respected, senior and elder Member of this House makes a positive statement about the Home Minister having bullied the Chairman of the Public Accounts Committee, and these two worthy gentlemen are present in the House, I wish to be enlightened about it. If somebody said that about me, I would rise like a shot, but here are these two worthy gentlemen, they say nothing. What impression are we to carry back, what impression does the public carry back, I want to know.

Mr. Speaker: When I said that the lobby was a part of the House, it was so far as the discipline of the Speaker is concerned, that it forms part of the House. I do agree that a very responsible, respectable, venerable Member has made certain charges and has said that there were certain Members present. But whoever he might be, I cannot take notice of these things. Should I start enquiries because one Member has made an allegation against another. (*Interruptions*). I am not to start an enquiry.

श्री बागड़ी (हिसार) अध्यक्ष महोदय. . . . . .

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Shall we proceed? I do not follow how the proceedings are to be conducted now, if there are 20 Members speaking simultaneously. Even in a class room, probably there is much better discipline. We are responsible people, sent here by our electorate, and they expect much more noble things from us. So, we should proceed in an orderly manner. I am giving opportunities for discussion, and that is all that I can do.

Shri P. K. Deo (Kalahandi): By their silnce, they are creating commotion.

Mr. Speaker: When I begin to call some spokesmen of the Government, then too I am not allowed. I was going to ask the Government, and I twice asked whether some spokesman of the Government wanted to speak, but when I look that side, there is a row raised here, and I am not allowed.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: It will be quite interesting to hear them. (*Interruptions*).

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस तरह तो मैं नहीं चल सकता कि लगातार आवाजें कसी जाएं । अपोजीशन से मैं दरख्वास्त करता हूं कि वह हम को ठीक तरह से चलने दें । अगर नहीं चलने देंगे तो यह कार्यवाई नहीं चलेगी । एक एक मिनट के बाद आवाजें आती रहेंगी तो कैसे कार्यवाई होगी ?

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मैं एक निवेदन करूं, अध्यक्ष महोदय ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस वक्त नहीं ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : इस सम्बन्ध में नहीं । इस से साबित यह होता है कि लोक सभा की कार्यवाई के बारे में आप बहस करवाएं क्योंकि मुझे खुद बुरा लगता है इस तरह की हालत देख कर ।

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla (Mahasamund): I have very carefully gone through the press report of the statement issued by the Bharat Sevak Samaj. The only impression that I have got—and I am sure the other readers have got the same impression —is that the Bharat Sevak Samaj have tried to give certain additional information about the points that were mentioned in the Public Accounts

Committee report. My main point here is that the entire reply of the Bharat Sevak Samaj does not reveal or does not say anything about the intentions of the Public Accounts Committee; neither does it allege mala fides, nor does it insult the Public Accounts Committee in any manner. The whole tenor and the whole content of the statement issued by the Bharat Sevak Samaj is such that it is absolutely inoffensive. There is nothing in it which can be construed as casting a reflection on the Public Accounts Committee or on this House.

Secondly, Acharya Kripalani was pleased to mention that such and such a thing was said in the lobby.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: You stopped me from saying that.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: I have one point here.

Mr. Speaker: I stopped Shri Mathur also. That is not before us. There are two notices, one by Shri Bade and Shri Brij Raj Singh, and the other by Shri Ram Sewak Yadav.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: There is another precedent I want to quote about this kind of thing that happened in this House in 1953 when there was a Public Accounts Committee Report about the so-called jeep scandal in which Shri Krishna Menon was involved. There was a privilege motion of this kind. Certain newspapers had written editorials about it, certain comments had appeared about the Public Accounts Committee Report, and ultimately this question was considered by the House, and the Public Accounts Committee was pleased to withdraw those remarks on which there was a controversy.

Shri Vishram Prasad (Lalganj): The PAC will never withdraw.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: I am requesting you to consider this while deciding this.

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh (Parbhani): I want to make a submission.

Shri Bade: I want to make a submission.

The Minister of Law and Social Security (Shri A. K. Sen): I have had the opportunity of looking through both the notices, one of the 14th April and the other of the 15th April.

May I take the notice of the 15th April first, because that refers to a certain remark alleged to have been made by Shri Chandiwala to this effect that the Public Accounts Committee's Report is just like Miss Mayo's report. If that is a fact, then, in my submission, it does amount to casting a reflection on the competence of the Public Accounts Committee, but as you have read from that letter, it appears that the gentleman said that he was referring only to the summary of the report as published in the papers and not to the Public Accounts Committee itself. Whatever the fact be, I think the letter makes sufficient amends for it because it tenders apology and regret for it, and this House has always accepted such apology and regret in good grace. In my submission, we should do the samething on this occasion also—accept the apology and regret tendered without condition.

With regard to the other notice, it will be my respectful submission that so long as motives are not imputed, so long as reflections are not cast on the conduct either of Parliament or of Members of Parliament or of any Committee of Parliament, any citizen will have a right to place such reports as he wants to place in answer to criticisms which may be made against the conduct or management of any institution with which he may be connected, so long as such expression does not amount to any reflection being cast on the conduct of Committees or Parliament or its Members. That point is quite settled not

[Shri A. K. Sen]

only by the practict in the House of Commons but also by precedents which we have followed consistently in this House. May I only quote one passage from May's Parliamentary Practice which had been quoted with approval by subsequent committees of Privilege with which I have been associated for the last seven years? It is on page 117, in the 17th edition:

> "In 1701, the House of Commons resolved that to print or publish any books or libels reflecting on the proceedings of the House is a high violation of the rights and privileges of the House, and indignities offered to their House by words spoken or writings published reflecting on its character or proceedings have been constantly punished by both the Lords and the Commons upon the principle that such acts tend to obstruct the Houses in the performance of their functions by diminishing the respect due to them.
>
> Raflections upon Members, the particular individuals not being named or otherwise indicated, are equivalent to reflections on the House."

We accepted this as a fair statement of the principle which should govern us in the case in which you ultimately decided to reprimand the Editor of *Blitz* for casting reflection on the conduct of one of the Members in this House. The Committee of Privileges of the Second House of People here, when called upon to consider an article in a newspaper quoted the above passage with approval and expressed that the views and statements casting reflections on the character and proceedings of the House and the Joint Committee on the Merchant Shipping Bill of 1958 constituted a breach of privilege. This will be found in the 7th report of the Committee of Privileges of the Second House of the People in December, 1958, page 9. We may also refer to page 147 of More's Practice and Procedure in Indian Parliament. In my submission that principle is so well settled now that we need not worry about its validity, except to see whether it applies in a particular case or not. In my submission that expression, even if it was meant to apply only to the summary of the report as was published was certainly likely to make people believe as if the original report of the PAC was tainted with the same vice, namely, like the report of Miss Mayo and in this country Miss Mayo's report has a particular innuendo. Therefore, it was my feeling that it was a most unfortunate statement to be made by any member connected with the public institution and I think the views are also quite clear from the side of the Government that such an expression of opinion should be visited, if not apologised, with proceedings in the Committee of Privileges. But in my submission, even the Committee of Privileges have always accepted such on apology openly and frankly and it will be my submission that having regard to the apology tendered, it will not be of any practical use to refer it to the Committee of Privileges any longer.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : जब कानून का पता न हो तो सजा न मिले।

Shri Bade: Sir....

Mr. Speaker: He was not here when I called him.

Shri Bade: I want to reply to the hon. Minister.

Mr. Speaker: No reply.....(*Interruptions.*) Order, order. He should resume his seat. He was not present when I called him. There are two notices. The Committees of the House are entitled to the same respect as this House is. Every section is represented there. We do not discuss even the reports because we presume that they have the sanctity

of the unanimous decisions of the House when all the sections are represented there. They come to decisions that are unanimous; they have so far been unanimous and the dignity lies in that fact all the more. Therefore, if anybody cast any reflection on the decisions or conduct of the Committee really that is a breach of privilege. There is no doubt. There are two notices. One is a statement by the official. It was no business of any official to come out with a statement immediately after the report had been published. I will request the Government that some action should be taken against him if he has done it. He should realise that it is not his job. When the report of the Committee comes before the House, then if the Government wishes to say anything and contest any findings or conclusion or recommendation of the committee, it has every right to put up its own case and send it on to me and I will forward it to the Chairman of the Public Accounts Committee. The Committee shall again have a look into those facts and defences and arguments and that if they could not agree among themselves, both the statement shall be laid on the Table of the House. That is the procedure that is to be followed. It is very unfortunate that one official went to the press immediately after this report had been presented and wanted to justify all those in the absence of sending them to the Committee itself he was some spokesman of the Ministryt . . . (*Interruptions.*).

An. Hon. Member: Not an official but Secretary of the Bharat Sevak Samaj.

Mr. Speaker: Then the Bharat Sevak Samaj had no right to do that. Therefore, I will ask the hon. Minister who might be having those people to deal with them that they must explain to them. So far as the explanation is concerned, that might be left here. There is nothing to be done further except the request that I have made to the Government that they should make all the officers and all those connected with these societies also take care; they must take care that the recommendations of the Committee are not to be criticised in this public manner as has been done just now.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: What about having a commission of enquiry.

Mr. Speaker: The second thing is about the remarks of Mr. Chandiwala. I was present with the hon. Prime Minister. The whole House has agreed that this is a clear breach of privilege; there is no doubt about it. I do not think that anybody can put a defence there. He has tried to explain that: I am a simple man, I have not had the experience of parliamentary procedures . . .

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): He may be nominated.

Mr. Speaker: He says: I may be excused. Then he offers an apology at the end and says: if I have committed any disrespect, I am sorry for it and offer apologies for that. I think the House would be adding to its dignity if it allowed the matter to rest there. I hope that if this House has not taken any action at this moment, it should not be considered that it would not take any action in future if anything of that sort is repeated. It is a serious matter everybody concerned should take note of this.

13 hrs.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: May I ask whether our calling attention matter of which we had given notice,—the ignominious way in which our Prime Minister has been treated by the United State—is going to come up today at 5 o'clock or not? It takes just 24 hours, for the Americans to cancel the trip of our P.M. Why should the Government take such a long time to answer our calling attention notice? (*Interruption*).

Mr. Speaker: That is what I am considering. I am alling for the facts, and then I will inform her as soon as the facts are received.

Shri Bade: Sir, I want to know whether that privilege motion has been

dropped or whether it will be taken up and also whether that is a qualified apology or not? (*Interruption*).

Mr. Speaker: Order, orde. A decision has been taken.

श्री यशपाल सिंह (कैराना) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्रि-मंडल के लोग वाक-आउट कर रहे हैं । यह तो भारत सेवक समाज की बात थी ।

13·01 hrs.

PAPER LAID ON THE TABLE

Air Corporations (Amendment) Rules

The Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Kanungo): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Air Corporations (Amendment) Rules, 1965, published in Notification No. S.O. 1052 dated the 3rd April, 1965, under sub-section (3) of section 44 of the Air Corporations Act, 1953.

[Placed in Library, *see* No. LT-3199/65].

13.01½ hrs.

COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT ASSURANCES

Minutes of Tenth Sitting

Shri Siddananjappa (Hassan): I beg to lay on the Table the Minutes of the Tenth Sitting of the Committee on Government Assurances held during the current Session.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. All those who want to go out may go silently; they ought not to disturb the proceedings.

13.02 hrs.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

The Minister of Communications and Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): Mr. Speaker, Sir. . . . .

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): Has he recovered from his illness?

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: Yes; therefore, I am here today. I regret I was prevented by illness to be present in the House on the 15th to announce the weekly business. Certain observations were made by certain hon. Members when the business was announced on my behalf by Shri B. R. Bhagat, and you were pleased to observe that I should make a statement in the House today in connection with the points raised I find from the proceedings that some of the points raised were disposed of by you. Therefore, it makes my task easier and I shall deal with only those points which were not disposed of by you.

Shri Daji raised the same chronic question about the Bonus Bill. The Minister concerned—I see from the proceedings with regard to the Demands for Grants under the Ministry of Labour—proposed that he is making all endeavours to introduce the Bill in this House, . . .

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): What about the discussion?

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: Perhaps he has promised that he is making all efforts to introduce that Bill. After the Bill is introduced—I do not know when it would be introduced here—and if time permits—I do not know how much time would be at our disposal—we shall try to take up the Bill after the House is free from financial business. I would like the House to know the position regarding the time available for legislative business.

After the House is free from financial business which is expected to be over by the 5th May, we will be left with only four working days, namely, Thursday the 6th, Friday, the 7th, Monday, the 10th and Tuesday, the 11th. The total availability of time during these four days would be 17½ hours. If you spend one hour, as happened today, everyday, that also will perhaps shorten that available time. We propose to give priority

to the discussion of the resolution seeking approval of the President's rule in Kerala, and the Kerala State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Bill which is likely to be introduced in the near future and the Kerala budget, and, time permitting, we would also like to pass a Bill regarding quorum. (*Interruption*). If we are still left with some time, we will take up other important Bills which will include the Bonus Bill also. The *inter se* priority for Bills will have to be determined after taking into account the availability of time and the importance of each Bill.

Then, Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath raised the question of the annual report of the Home Ministry being made available. (*Interruption*). It has been circulated and hon. Members must be satisfied now.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री (बिजनौर) : माननीय मंत्री जी यह आश्वासन दे चुके हैं कि वह उत्तर प्रदेश विधान सभा और हाई कोर्ट के झगड़े के बारे में डिस्कशन को जरूर इसी अधिवेशन में लायेंगे ।

श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह : मैं ने कहा तो जरूर था, लेकिन माननीय सदस्य को मालूम होगा कि जिस वक्त मैं ने यह बात कही थी, उस के बाद हाई कोर्ट का कुछ फैसला हुआ और उस से स्थिति में काफी परिवर्तन हो गया है । इस बारे में अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप से बात हुई है । यह सोचा गया था कि अभी इस प्रश्न कोन उठाया जाये ।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : जब यह प्रश्न उठा है, तो उस पर निर्णय लेना चाहिए ।

श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह : उस पर सोच लेंगे । जैसे माननीय सदस्य चाहेंगे वैसे कर लेंगे ।

Then, Shri Kamath also raised the question of the duration of the present session. I have already written to you, Sir, that in consultation with the Prime Minister it has been proposed that the House may be extended, up to Tuesday, the 11th of May.

Shri Kamath has said something about the conjectures in the press about the shape of the Quorum Bill. We have not taken any final decision about the shape of the Bill as yet This is a matter which affects the entire House and I would like to secure the maximum agreement on this point. I have already written to you and to the Chairman, Rajya Sabha, asking for advice and guidance in the matter. I propose inviting representatives of the different sections of the House for informal discussion about the shape of the law relating to quorum. I will do it very soon, because I do not want it to be said that it is done by the brute majority and all that, as is sometimes said. We will place the entire thing before the leading Members of the different groups, of all sections of the House, and take a decision. Let us all decide. We are faced with a situation which calls for a remedy; they will all suggest what is the proper and suitable thing to do, and we will certainly adhere to that.

Shri Ranga—he is not here now—raised the question of amendment to the Official Languages Act. All that I can say is that the Government is considering this matter. We do not want to take any hasty action on this. Government will take some decision soon, and then we will tell the House what we are going to on this matter. I think these are the points that were raised.

श्री बागड़ी (हिसार) पहली मई की छुट्टी ?

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Barrackpore): Sir, about the quorum; Shri Kamath has always been raising this question of quorum. As it is, there must be at least 50 Members to make up the quorum. But, is it the will of the Minister that we shall now reduce this number to 25 or so, or even below, when there is such a huge, brute majority of his party here? Why should the quorum of 50 be reduced to 25 or 15, when for such things as Adjournment Motion, and so on,

[Shrimati Renu Chakravartty]

the minimum number required is much more? I am totally opposed to it.

Mr. Speaker: Nobody has said it.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: They have said it so many times; he is finding it so difficult because Members do not stay in the House, and is taking shelter behind Shri Kamath—*(Interruption)*.

Shri Muthyal Rao (Mahabubnagar): We here are sitting throughout. It is only they who do not sit.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty Why should we sit?

Shri Muthyal Rao: It is also your responsibility.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: I do not see why the hon. lady Member is so much exercised. I have not said anything. I only said we are going to invite representatives of all sections of the House. Certainly I will invite her opinion also, and let us all see what we can do to solve the difficulty.

Shri Indrajit Gupta (Calcutta South West): Arising out of the announcement that the session is going to be extended up to 11th of May, with extra sittings or working days on the 10th and the 11th. . . .

Mr. Seapker: On Thursday last, it was announced.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: Yes, Sir. According to your kind announcement on that day, some of us tabled some questions expecting that there will be Question Hour on the 10th and the 11th also. But those questions have been returned to us by the Notice Office with the remarks that until it is officially confirmed and announced in the bulletin, those questions may not be accepted. Therefore, I request you. . . .

Mr. Speaker: Probably mine was not considered as credit-worthy as that of the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs! Now, it will be done.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta Central): From the Minister's statement, it appears that only about 17½ hours would be available for discussion of many of the important matters mentioned: the Kerala budget, and all sorts of appurtenances have been mentioned: conceivably the Bonus Bill, presumably the Quorum Bill and God knows what else. I cannot imagine how all these can be fitted into the short period. . . .

Mr. Speaker: We will sit together and then we will see. Shri Kamath. No new thing to be raised.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I will refer only to those things to which he has referred.

The House will naturally await the introduction of the Quorum or rather the Anti-quorum Bill to see its shape, contour and complexion.

About the duration of the session, I do not know what insuperable hurdle there is to extend the session beyond the 11th. I understand—I cannot vouch for the authenticity of that report—that the other House, the Council, will be sitting till the 14th. Notwithstanding the unexpected and regrettable postponement, at President Johnson's request of the Prime Minister's visit to the United States, I believe that the schedule of his visit to the Soviet Union stands unaltered. As I said the other day, even the Prime Minister will agree that the business of the House should not be tailored to the needs of the executive or to the programme of even the Prime Minister. I would like to know therefore, what other reasons there are that prevent the extension of the session beyond the 11th, upto the 14th at least so that we can dispose of some of the pending Bills.

Mr. Speaker: That can be considered in the Business Advisory Committee meeting.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: In this bulletin which the Lok Sabha Secretariat sent us on the opening day of the session, 34 Bills are listed. None of the Bills will be put through this session. It is very wrong.

I come to the last point which concerns you also, Sir. The other day you were good enough to say that there was some substance in what I had said, and Mr. Hiren Mukerjee also.

Mr. Speaker: That I am considering still.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: There was a request by some of us that May Day should be declared as holiday. The Business Advisory Committee considered this matter....

Mr. Speaker: The difficulty was, I thought that if May Day is to be a holiday, we will have to sit on the 8th, which is a second Saturday and the whole office would be closed.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Many of us have to go back to our constituency on May Day, because that is the international solidarity day of the working class. We can sit on any other Saturday.

Mr. Speaker: I will consider it. Shri Yashpal Singh.

Shri Yashpal Singh (Kairana): What about my motion?

Mr. Speaker: I called him to continue his speech on the demands of Ministry of Transport.

13.13 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS—*contd.*

MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT—*contd.*

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up further discussion and voting on the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Transport. 1 hour and 40 minutes remain.

Shri Indrajit Gupta (Calcutta South West): When will the minister reply?

Mr. Speaker: What time does the minister require for his reply?

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): About an hour.

Mr. Speaker: That means only 40 minutes remain for the members. I can extend it only by a few minutes because we are so hardpressed for time.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur (Jalore): After you have left, it will be difficult for us to ask for more time, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: I can extend it by half an hour. Shri Yashpal Singh.

13.14 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

श्री यशपाल सिंह (कैराना) : भारत ही अकेला देश है जिस में बसों द्वारा, ट्रक द्वारा केवल छः परसेंट माल ढोया जाता है । इंग्लैंड में 69 परसेंट माल बसों द्वारा ढोया जाता है जब कि हमारे देश में केवल छः परसेंट ही ढोया जाता है । इस का कारण यह है कि पर माइल पर टन हम को रेलों के मुकाबले में साढ़े छः नए पैसे ज्यादा देने पड़ते हैं । इस का नतीजा यह है कि एक मिलियन टन ऐसा माल है जो कि बगैर ढोये पड़ा रहता है । सरकार ने आज तक कोई इस तरह के स्टैटिसटिक्स नहीं दिये हैं कि कितनी ट्रक्स बिगड़ी पड़ी रहती हैं, कितनी बसें बेकार पड़ी रहती हैं । पिछले हफ्ते कृषि मंत्रालय ने बताया था कि चालीस हजार ट्रेक्टर देश में हैं जिन में से बीस हजार ट्रैक्टर हर वक्त बिगड़े पड़े रहते हैं और सिर्फ बीस हजार ही काम करते हैं । हमारे ट्रान्सपोर्ट के महकमे ने आज तक कोई रिपोर्ट ऐसी नहीं दी है कि 55,000 बसों में से जो कि यात्री बसें हैं कितनी खराब रहती हैं और कितनी चलती रहती हैं । देश के आंकड़ों को देखने से हमें पता चलता है कि चालीस लाख आदमी ऐसे हैं जो कि सफर करते हैं और सिर्फ 55,000 बसें हैं । इस का नतीजा यह होता है कि लाखों आदमी बगैर ट्रान्सपोर्ट के खड़े रह जाते हैं । अकेले दिल्ली शहर में यह हालत है कि शाम के वक्त हजारों आदमी इसलिए खड़े रह जाते हैं कि उन्हें बसें नहीं मिलती है । जब कैपिटल की यह हालत है तो बाहर का क्या हाल हो सकता है, इस का अनुमान आप आसानी से लगा सकते हैं ।

दिल्ली शहर में आज बसों का किराया बम्बई, कलकत्ता, मद्रास आदि शहरों में बसों के किराये से बहुत ज्यादा है ।

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*Moved with the recommendation of the Presidents.

[श्री यशपाल सिंह]

पाकिस्तान के मुकाबले में यहां पर बसों का किराया ढाई गुना है । जहां पाकिस्तान में एक रुपया लिया जाता है वहां हिन्दुस्तान की बसें ढाई रुपया लेती हैं। किसी देश की बसों के ऊपर यह नहीं लिखा रहता है कि माल की हिफाजत की जिम्मेवारी बस के ऊपर नहीं है बल्कि जो अन्दर बैठा हुआ यात्री है उस के ऊपर है ।

थोड़े से पूंजी पति हैं जिन के हाथ में आज सरकार खेलती है । आज देश को छोटी कारों की जरूरत है । मैंने पहले भी चिल्ला कर कहा था कि मेरा ताल्लुक रुड़की युनिवर्स्टी के साथ है और मैं पांच पांच हजार में एक लाख कारें आपको दे सकता हूं । में एक लाख कारें खड़ी कर सकता हूं जिन की कीमत भी पांच-पांच हजार हो और देश की जरूरियात भी जिन से पूरी हो सकें । लेकिन चूंकि लाखों रुपया इस तरह से इनके दत्तक पुत्रों को नहीं मिलेगा, बिड़ला, टाटा, डालमिया इत्यादि के पेट में नहीं जायेगा इसलिए हमारी उन कारों और बसों की आफर को मंजूर नहीं किया जा रहा है । इसका नतीजा यह है कि देश आज मुट्ठी भर लोगों के, मुट्ठी भर पूंजीपतियों के हाथ म बिक कर रह गया है ।

हमें सोचना पड़ेगा कि देश किस तरह से उठता है । देश दो तरीकों से उठता है । देश या तो ईश्वर की भक्ति से उठता है या देश उठता है, देश प्रेम से, राष्ट्र प्रेम से । राष्ट्र प्रेम को इन्होंने उसी दिन खत्म कर दिया जिस दिन राष्ट्र के टुकड़े किये थे, पाकिस्तान और हिन्दुस्तान में इस की तकसीम को माना था । ईश्वर जिसे ईश्वर भक्ति कहते हैं उसे धर्म निरपेक्षता के नाम पर मिटाया जा रहा है । किस तरह से तब देश आगे बढ़ सकता है ?

जब भी कोई समस्या सामने आती है तो सरकार यह कह कर अपना पिंड छुड़ा लेती है कि देश की आबादी बढ़ रही है । हम यह जो बात है इसको चैलेंज करते हैं । अगर आप चैलेंज दो तो उसको भी एक्सैप्ट करते हैं । सरकार यह बता दे कि 45 करोड़ में से कितने लोगों का वह इंतजाम कर सकती है । अगर आप 30 करोड़ का इंतजाम कर सकते हैं तो बाकी पंद्रह करोड़ का इंतजाम हम करेंगे, हम साधन पैदा करेंगे । आप यह भी देखें कि आबादी बढ़ाने वाले कौन लोग हैं । सबसे ज्यादा बच्चे कांग्रेसी मिनिस्टर पैदा करते हैं । हम लोग बच्चे ज्यादा पैदा नहीं करते हैं और न ही हम आबादी बढ़ाते हैं । आप आबादी को बढ़ने से रोकने के उपाय भी कर रहे हैं । लेकिन आबादी तो आप बढ़ाते हैं और मुसीबत देश पर आती है । मैं चाहता हूं कि इन से जवाबतलब किया जाय कि कितने मिनिस्टर ऐसे हैं जिन्होंने अपने ऊपर स्टरिलाइजेशन का प्रयोग किया है । अगर ये खुद नहीं करते हैं तो किस तरह से देश को ऐसा करने के लिए ये मजबूर कर सकते हैं । इन को चाहिये कि ये लोगों के ट्रांस्पोर्ट का इंतजाम करें । शाम के समय जो 15–15 और 20–20 हजार आदमी बगैर सवारी के खड़े रह जाते हैं उन का आप को इंतजाम करना चाहिये । कोई बगैर सवारी के खड़ा न रह जाय, इसको आपको देखना चाहिये ।

किस तरह से लाइसेंस वगैरह दिये जाते हैं, इसको भी देखा जाए । आजकल लाइसेंस मुंह देख कर दिये जाते हैं, फेवरिटिज्म के आधार पर दिये जाते हैं, जिन को इन का जी चाहता है उन को दिये जाते हैं । लाइसेंसिस के ऊपर

सब से ज्यादा अधिकार पंजाबियों का था जोकि उजड़ कर आये थे, डिसप्लेस्ड परसंज बन कर आये थे । उन को लाइसेंस नहीं दिये गये । जिन की कोठियां हैं, जिन के बैंक्स हैं, जिन के पैट्रोल पम्प्स हैं, जिन के फाइनेंशल कंसर्न हैं उन्हीं को बसों के लाइसेंस दिये जाते हैं । यही वजह है कि जनता खड़ी रह जाती है और लोगों को सुविधा नहीं होती है, उन को सवारी नहीं मिलती है ।

आज देश को इस स्वीकारोक्ति को खत्म करना पड़ेगा, जब तक देश में यह "नो" रहेगा, जहां देखो वहां नो एंट्री, नो वार इत्यादि लिखा रहता है, इस नो की आपकी जो मैंटेलिटी है, इसको जब तक आप नहीं खत्म करेंगे तब तक देश आगे नहीं बढ़ सकेगा । नैगटिव में सोचना आपको बन्द करना पड़ेगा । आपने जो फतहपुरी की नुक्कड़ पर लिखा है "नो एंट्री' इसके बजाय आप यह भी लिख सकते हैं, कृपया लाल किले की तरफ से आइयेगा । नो का मतलब यह है कि सरकार नैगटिव में सोचती है और यह परेशानी का एक बायस है । कुदरत का यह कानून है, गीता माता का यह हुक्म है

"यो यच्छद्धः स एव स"

अगर माननीय मंत्री जी नकारात्मक में विश्वास रखेंगे तो देश आगे नहीं बढ़ सकेगा । नो को छोड़ कर यैस में सोचना और काम करना आप शुरू कीजिये । वन वे ट्रैफिक के बजाय आप यह भी लिख सकते हैं कि इधर से आइये, उधर से जाइये । वन वे ट्रैफिक का यह मतलब है कि देश का कोई हिस्सा देश में से निकल तो सकता है लेकिन देश में आ नहीं सकता है । लोग जानते हैं, दुनिया जानती है कि बर्मा हंम में से निकब गया, थागला रिज निकल सकता है, पाकिस्तान निकल सकता है, ३८ हजार मुरब्बा मील जमीन निकल सकती है लेकिन एक मील भूमि भी कहीं से नहीं आ सकती है । जो आप वन वे ट्रेफिक कहते हैं, नो एंट्री कहते हैं, तो इस से आप की कमजोरी और आपका दब्बूपन जाहिर होता है । दुनिया यही जानेगी कि हिन्दुस्तान कुछ ले नहीं सकता है, दे ही सकता है । इस वास्ते जो नैगेटिव में सोचने की आपकी मैंटेलिटी है, इस मैंटेलेटी को आप दूर करें । जनता को आगे बढ़ने दीजिये ।

बसों का इन्तजाम नहीं हो सका, ट्रान्स्पोर्ट का इन्तजाम नहीं हो सका । मैंने अपनी आंखों से जा कर देखा है सारे पाकिस्तान के अन्दर एक भी पैसेन्जर शाम के वक्त खड़ा नहीं रह सकता । एक भी पैसेन्जर कराची में, लाहौर में, रावलपिंडी में या पेशावर में खड़ा नहीं रह सकता । लेकिन हमारा देश है जिस के लिये सरकार कहती है कि आबादी बढ़ती जा रही है । सरकार को इस का इलाज करना पड़ेगा । अगर ट्रांस्पोर्ट की दिक्कत हल नहीं हुई तो आप और क्या करेंगे । न आप की सड़क नेफा में बन सकी न आप की सड़क थागला रिज के पास बन सकी । चाइना अपने देश से ३२०० मील दूर आ कर १७०० मील लम्बी सड़क बना सकता है लेकिन आप अपने यहां सड़क नहीं बना सकते हैं । जो सरकारी आंकड़े हैं, जो उस की स्टैटिस्टिक्स हैं, उन के मुताबिक मैं आप से अर्ज करता हूं कि हमारे यहां ४८० हजार मील सड़कें हैं लेकिन उन में से सिर्फ १५ हजार मील लम्बी नैशनल हाईवेज हैं । लेकिन जिस देश में ४८० हजार मील लम्बी सड़कें हों वहां यह १५ हजार मील लम्बे नेशनल हाईवेज क्या करेंगे । आप को इस का इलाज करना पड़ेगा ।

[श्री यशपाल सिंह]

दूसरी तरफ समुद्री जहाजों की हालत इस से भी ज्यादा बुरी है । आज हम १२४ करोड़ रु० विदेशों को देते हैं किराये के रूप में और देते ही चले जायेंगे । पिछले सत्तरह सालों में इस सम्बन्ध में कुछ नहीं हो सका है । अभी पाकिस्तान और चाइना में जो ट्रिटी हुई है उस के मुताबिक कल से चाइना और पाकिस्तान के जहाज चलने शुरू हो गये हैं । वह तो ट्रिटी कर सकते हैं और हम सिर्फ हाथ पर हाथ धरे बैठे रह सकते हैं । जो हालत समुद्री जहाजों की है वही सबमैरीन्स की भी है । छोटा सा मुल्क इंडोनेशिया है उस के पास ६ सबमैरीन्स हैं जबकि ४५ करोड़ आबादी वाला मुल्क हिन्दुस्तान है जिस के पास एक भी सबमैरीन नहीं है । हम कहते हैं कि हम जिन्दा रहेंगे उसूलों के सहारे, पचशील के सहारे, कोएग्जिस्टेंस के सहारे । इस तरह से देश का निर्माण नहीं होगा । अगर देश का निर्माण करना है तो सब से ज्यादा जरूरत है ट्रांस्पोर्ट की । आखिर यह जनता का काम है । जनता इस काम को करे । अगर जनता को यह काम करना है तो जरूरी है कि रेस्ट्रिक्शन्स हटाये जायें । परन्तु होता यह है कि अगर एक लाइसेंस के लिये दरख्वास्त दी जाती है तो वह लाइसेंस की दरख्वास्त दो साल तक पड़ी रहती है । उस के बाद कहीं जा कर मंजूर होती है । अगर आप इंग्लैण्ड में मेरे साथ चलें तो देखेंगे कि वहां बस लाइसेंस पन्द्रह मिनट में मंजूर हो जाता है, अगर पाकिस्तान चलें तो पायेंगे कि वहां एक दिन में बस का लाइसेंस मंजूर होता है । लेकिन यहां पर अगर बस लाइसेंस के लिये दरख्वास्त दी जाती है तो दो साल तक बीस जगह रिश्वत देनी पड़ती है, छोटे से छोटे अफसर से ले कर बड़े से बड़े अफसर तक रिश्वत देनी पड़ती है, उस के बाद बस लाइसेंस मंजूर होता है । जब तक आप इस का इलाज नहीं करवायेंगे तब तक कुछ नहीं हो पायेगा ।

दिल्ली हमारे देश की कैपिटल है जहां ३० लाख आदमी रहते हैं । उन के लिये सब से बड़ा और जरूरी काम यह है कि यहां पर एक भी सवारी को खड़ी न रहना पड़े । इस साल का जो आप का बजट है उस में आप को इस का सबूत तो देना ही चाहिये ।

आज ईरान के साथ जो समझौता हुआ है वह जो हमारी धारा १९२९ से चली आ रही है उस के खिलाफ है, संविधान की धारा जो सन् १९५८ से चल रही है उस के खिलाफ है । हम अपने कानूनों को खुद तोड़ रहे हैं । मेरा सरकार से यह अनुरोध है कि सब से ज्यादा जरूरत है कि हम अपने समुद्री बेड़े की तरफ अपनी निगाह दौड़ायें । हमारे पास जो जहाज हैं वह टूटे फूटे हैं । रोज अखबारों में पढ़ते हैं कि नौका डूब गई, नाव उलट गई, किश्ती डूब गई । किश्ती डूबती है पापी की, उस की डूबती है जो भजन नहीं करता, धर्म को नहीं मानता, ईश्वर के ऊपर विश्वास नहीं रखता । इसलिए आज जरूरत है कि नीति में आमूल चूल परिवर्तन किया जाये । यह काम जनता अपने हाथ से कर सकती है, देश के लोग अपने हाथ से कर सकते हैं । इसलिये सब से ज्यादा जरूरत इस बात की है कि इस काम में सरकार अपने चातुर्य को दिखलाये और देश के ट्रांस्पोर्ट का अच्छा इंतजाम करे ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee—

Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee (Ratnagiri): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir.....

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (देवास) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है । हाउस में कोरम नहीं है ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member may resume her seat. The Bell is being rung.

I think there is quorum now. She may continue her speech.

Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the increase in our shipping tonnage which is expected to reach the figure of two million tons at the end of the Third Five Year Plan is indeed a matter of considerable satisfaction to us all. Shipping has become an essential national industry not only in terms of our growing external trade but much more in terms of moving important commodities along our internal waterways and along our coasts. And now particularly, in the context of present-day conditions, when both our defence efforts and our economic development require our concentrated effort and attention, shipping as an essential mode of transportation has assumed a new significance. Hence, no longer can we afford to let matters take their course, no longer can we afford to make the sort of mistakes we could have made had conditions been more normal, had our rate of progress been at a slow pace and had conditions permitted us the time to rectify our mistakes which would necessarily have been less important if we could have managed with a slower expansion rate.

Complex as the problem of shipping is, as it is inevitably connected with port facilities, dock labour, technical manpower, co-ordination with internal transport systems plus the vital need for the provision of at least adequate ship repair facilities if not of ship-building facilities, it is obvious that all aspects of shipping could not have been coped up with during the short post-independence period when Indian shipping really got going, before which there were mainly one or two private shipowners who were operating. Therefore, while being fully cignizant—or, perhaps, I should say, sufficiently cognizant, as I am far from being a shipping expert—of the difficulties, the complexity and the vastness of the problem, I submit that shipping in our country seems to follow a pattern of *ad hoc*, haphazard policies. It seems to be propelled more by the need of the hour than on a systematic and planned pattern.

In this connection, what is necessary to remember is that in shipping we are up against very strong and powerful international interests, long established and experienced interests which are well geared to keeping what they have and grabbing what is going. We are up against these interests. Nevertheless, we must effect a break through, if we want not only to see that there is a lesser drain on our foreign exchange resources but also to guard our coastal transport system from erosion by foreign interests. I say this not so much because of the present-day conditions which prevail, which are peaceful conditions, but because of what may happen tomorrow. When our peace is threatened and when there is a sudden demand for the movement of goods and equipment, at such a time if we are to depend on others we may find that we are stranded by virtue of not having sufficient spare parts for our ships, not sufficient technicians and so on. I would, therefore, say that this is a matter which the Government must consider.

In relation to this, therefore, I would say that the Government should primarily consolidate the coastal routes. Within the limited funds at their disposal they have to work out the best possible methods for the utilisation of these funds in terms of our present and future requirements.

As an illustration of what I mean by foreign competition, I would like to quote here from a British journal entitled *Shipping World and Ship Builder*, wherein in an article written by Mr. R. A. Bartram he says with regard to the condition of world shipping:

"There are too many ships of all kinds for the trade of the

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world and too many shipbuilders to build them."

He is referring to the crisis in the British shipbuilding industry due to the remarkable and somewhat unexpected inroads made into the international ship-building market by Japan. To counteract this, the British Board of Trade has had to give certain credit facilities to the manufacturers of ships so that foreign customers can be accommodated. It is no wonder that when we go and ask Britain for a technical adviser for our Hindustan Shipyard, the only person we can get is a retired Rear Admiral. I speak subject to correction—I do not know how far it is true; the Minister would perhaps know better—but this is what I have read in one of the British shipping journals. For every ship that we build in the Hindustan Shipyard we have to import materials worth Rs. 90 lakhs. I do not know how far this is also true, because the Report does not give any details about this. This has also appeared in this magazine about world shipping.

As regards carriage of bulk cargo, especially food consignments from America, there also we are up against very big vested interests. Now we have settled to have control over the allocation of 25 per cent of the governmental cargo while 75 per cent of the cargo is to be allocated by the United States' Government. Here it is a matter of Hobson's choice and we cannot do very much about it. We have to settle for the best available terms.

The Government of the United States is in a position to give $ 80 million a year as subsidy to its tramp fleet so as to provide remunerative freight rates for the carriage of cargo. So, in the international market we are up against an industry with which we cannot compete.

Then, we find that our shipping is hardly able to cope with 10 per cent. of our foreign trade although about 50 per cent of our tonnage is utilized in it. Here again I would like to ask the Minister to give the correct figures because our information is mainly from press reports. Are we to understand that there are difficulties making a headway in the international routes? I quite realise that we cannot possibly go as fast as we would like to. But what one fails to understand is the delay in settling on some long-term policy about our coastal shipping. Perhaps, we are spreading our net too wide and we are dissipating our limited resources and energies on trying to cater to too many things.

Coming to coastal shipping, which was referred to by other hon. Members also, the report of the Committee on Public Undertakings on the National Shipping Corporation is not very encouraging. All I can say is that we have not gone very far since the Rail-Sea Co-ordination Committee gave its report eight years ago in 1957. The problems are the same; only, they are bigger. The solution does not seem to be in sight. To quote the report of the Committee on Public Undertakings, the explanation given by the Shipping Corporation is that:

> "It was difficult to indicate at present the volume of coastal trade for future years."

The reason given is the lack of a firm and long-term commitment by the railways for the movement of coal. So, apparently no target for coastal trade has been set. Though four or five years have passed, we have the same reply that no target could be set.

Yet, in November 1964, a sub-Committee of the National Shipping Board has given an estimate of 50 lakh tons for coastal trade. Then, there is the same wrangle about the freight rate, which has not been finalised. The allocation of cargo bet-

ween shipowners and the Shipping Corporation is also yet to be finalised.

One can appreciate the Government's difficulties in making available about Rs. 55 crores for the replacement of ships. But, on the other hand, I would say: would it not be better to consolidate at least in one sector of shipping instead of having cargo passenger liners plying all over the international routes? And yet the Shipping Corporation says that theirs should be mainly a liner service. This is what the Committee on Public Undertakings has to say:

> "Even though the Corporation entered the coastal trade in 1962, its operations on the coast were *ad hoc* and sometimes the coastal vessels were diverted to overseas routes in order to meet the commitments on the overseas trades."

The same situation obtains today, so far as our tramp shipping is concerned. The Srivastava Panel had recommended the acquisition of certain bulk carriers, the foreign exchange cost of which would be realised in seven years. There again, nothing has been done and we find charters have had to be arranged to carry the cargo. Then we find that private shipowners are permitted to bring in foreign capital, which in the long run will cost us dearly.

The need for the Shipping Corporation entering the tramp trade was admitted by the Chairman of the Corporation some years ago. But what do we find today? About 3 or 4 per cent of the tramp trade is handled by the Indian private shipowners and the National Shipping Corporation has not set its foot in this trade. I understand the Government's reluctance to enter the tramp trade. They get cargo only one way and there is always trouble over making arrangements for the procurement of cargo, loading and unloading, settling of freight rates etc. So, it is much better to have, it is easier to handle liner services which go from port A to port B. But with our present need to import foodgrains and petroleum products and export iron ore, I just do not understand why Government is not making up its mind as to the routes on which it should concentrate. The trade to be handled by the tramp shipping in the form of iron ore and foodgrains is estimated to be 14 million tons a year and it is expected to rise to 25 million tons in 1970-71 according to the assessment of the Board of Trade.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: She should conclude now.

Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee: As I have no time, I would like to ask for clarification in two or three matters. The Report on Shipping gives us no break-up at all regarding the utilisation of money in various branches. For instance, we are told that there is a Freight Investigation Bureau. But no information is given relating to payment of freight rates to national ships and foreign ships. Bits and pieces of information leak out through press reports. For instance, we hear that the agreement between the United States and our Government for the shipment of governmental cargo has been fixed at $32.50 per ton as the minimum rate and that in the previous agreement it was $35.00. We are happy to hear that. But what about the rate of freight for other products like petroleum, iron etc. which are going abroad?

Secondly, is there any method of obtaining the exact percentage of the share of Indian shipping in foreign trade and the contribution made by the Indian shipping to the foreign exchange pool? Surely, the Parliament has to know it. Yet, we are not told anything about it. When we say that 10 per cent of the foreign trade is carried in Indian ships, what does it mean? Does it mean Indian ships or ships which are chartered? That is not made clear.

Thirdly, what is the amount of foreign exchange paid to foreign ships in relation to overseas trade?

In conclusion, I would like to say that while we appreciate the handi-

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caps under which the Government has had to operate and also the dearth of material and financial resources and technical man-power, it is very difficult to understand the wide variance between the Government's proclaimed policies and their implementation. It is difficult to understand why there is delay over even immediate policy decisions concerning the allocation of cargo, freight rates etc. and re-organising of port facilities so that ships are not kept waiting for space for berthing for the loading and unloading of cargo. All such things could be greatly improved.

With these words, I support the Demands.

Shri Liladhar Kotoki (Nowgong): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Transport. In the short time that I have, I would like to make a few observations with the hope that the Minister and his Ministry would consider them as seriously as I would be submitting them for their consideration.

Sir, the Calcutta port which is the heartline not only for West Bengal, Orissa and Bihar but mainly for the north-eastern region, is causing serious situation due to the fast deterioration of the Hooghly. The recent report of the Estimates Committee has made a lot of suggestions and recommendations and I hope the Ministry will try to implement them with the view to keep the Calcutta port going. We appreciate that Farakka Barrage, when it is completed in 1969 or 1970, will improve the Calcutta port. But till then, I think, a lot of things will have to be taken up urgently so that nothing serious may happen to this very vitally important port.

13.41 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

In this connection, I would suggest that it is time also to think of taking up the construction of the Ganga-Brahamaputra Canal because sooner or later we will be faced with the grim reality that the Brahamaputra, at least the portion which goes through East Pakistan, may be closed to us. Therefore, this project will have to be taken up with all seriousness.

I welcome a few proposals that are indicated in the Annual Report. It is proposed to have Road Planning Boards at the national and State levels. I would submit that these planning boards should have been constituted long ago and if that was done, our road planning and development of roads would have been perhaps more efficient than it has been now.

The second proposal is for inter-State Road Transport Corporation to provide services on long distant routes across selected High ways. It is stated in the Report that this will ensure better coordination between the road transport and the Railways so far as the long-distance transport is concerned. In this connection, I would like to know from the Minister as to what has happened to the Neogy Committee which was supposed to have recommended how best the co-ordination amongst the various modes of transport in the country would be effected. We got the preliminary report. We do not know what has happened about the final report or what is the present fate or the position of the Committee.

There is also a proposal to set up a National Road Safety Council and a legislation is proposed to be brought up very soon. Here also, I would submit that that is a much needed measure from the point of view of the large number of incidents that take place in various parts of the country due to road accidents. I could not hazard any percentage but I have no doubt that the incidence of total accidents on the roads is much more

than the accidents either by rail or even by air.

Another thing is about the report of the Study Group appointed to consider measures for the promotion of the cooperative movement in the field of road and inland water transport. This report was submitted as early as in May, 1964 and it is stated that the report is still under consideration of the Government. I would like to ask the Minister as to whether the Ministry is serious about encouraging the cooperative movement in the field of road transport and, if so, what positive steps they are taking or they propose to take in order to encourage it throughout the country.

Another submission I would like to make is that although the Ministry has proposed Plan outlay for the Ministry to the extent of Rs. 1150 crores, the Planning Commission has agreed for an outlay of Rs. 750 crores only. From the trends of discussion in this House, what the Members expect is that more and more should be done in all sectors of transport. But unless the Planning Commission allocate sufficient funds to the Ministry, how could we expect the Ministry to fulfil our expectations? Therefore, I would plead with the Planning Commission to be alive to the urgency of the need for transport in the country and allocate funds accordingly.

Coming to the north-eastern region, I am thankful to the Ministry that serious attention is being given to this region particularly after the emergency. In particular, I am glad that a lateral road from Bareilly to Amingan has been taken up. It is phased to be completed in 1969. But I would request the Ministry and particularly the authorities concerned to see if the time-schedule for this lateral road could not be advanced, with a view to complete this important road earlier than 1969.

Then, I am glad that the Ministry has at least agreed to take up even partially the management of the Rivers Steam Navigation Company. This was long awaited and I hope that the Government will soon take the full control of the management of this Company.

The Development of Pandu port that was taken up several years ago has staggered and I am sorry for that and I would request the Ministry to see how soon they can complete it.

I am also glad that they are taking up the Jogighopa port. In this connection, I would submit that now that the Ministry has taken greater and greater interest in the inland water transport, they will see that steps are taken to improve the navigability of the Brahmaputra river particularly from Neamati Ghat at least upto Dibrugarh which has been practically closed after the Great Earthquake of 1950.

In this connection, I am glad to observe that the Government invited the French Advisory Team to examine the possibility as to how to improve the navigability of this river and that the Team, after the preliminary experiments, found that it will be feasible. The final report of the Team is, of course, yet to be received. I hope, when it is received, the Government will take effective steps to make this river nevigable right upto Dibrugarh.

The last submission of mine is that not only the roads on the northern border but also on the East Pakistan border should be taken up by the Border Road Development Board in view of the fact that they have become important as northern borders. The roads in the hills of Assam which are actually under the purview of the State Governments should also be attended to. Unless the Ministry make adequate allocations and also renders expert advice, it will be difficult to develop these areas which need urgent development for economic and also for political reasons.

[Shri Liladhar Kotoki]

With these submissions Sir, I support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Transport.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: (Kendrapara): Within the brief time at my disposal.....

Mr. Speaker: The time is certainly very brief.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: I know that. I am very conscious of that.

I shall only refer to port development and particularly to the development of the Paradip port in regard to which I have given a cut motion. It is agreed in this House that so far as port development in this country is concerned we have lagged behind and we have been far behind the schedule, and I find that the hon. Minister is in a complacement mood so far as port development is concerned. Considering the slow and sluggish manner in which this development is taking place, I do not know what will happen to our export trade ultimately.

Last time when we had discussed this matter and referred to this, the hon. Minister had said that the ports were doing very well. That was his attitude at that time. But it has been established now from the reports of the Estimates Committee and other committees that the moneys allocated for this purpose have not been spent. I do not want to go into the details of those things which are available in these reports, but I would only point out that these reports clearly show that no effort has been made by the Ministry to see that the work progresses according to schedule, in regard to the development of the major, minor or intermediate ports. Of course, it may be stated that the responsibility for the development of minor ports is that of the States, but we find no report here about the progress made in this regard. I would request the hon. Minister that he should not merely plead that this is not the responsibility of the Centre and, therefore, they cannot do anything in regard to this matter. It is high time that if we want that all ports should be developed according to the requirements of our Plans a conference of maritime States should be called to see why they have lagged behind, what the difficulties which they have been facing are, and how these could be overcome and so on.

We have been urging in this House that in the eastern region we must have a port, and this is especially necessary after the loss of the Chittagong port. Several times, this matter has been raised in this House. In 1957 I had myself raised this question of including Paradip port in the Plan. At that time I had said that the Ministry had not shed its previous imperial attitude in regard to the development of ports. The hon. Minister was very unhappy at this and he said that that was not his attitude and that Government were taking proper steps. Again, in 1962, I had to move a cut motion for that port being included in the Third Plan. Even then, the facile statement that he made on that occasion was only this:

> "Without having to fall back upon the resources of the Central Government he will be able to raise the necessary finance for the development of the port into an all-weather port, and he has got the scheme for that.".

Who is that person referred to as 'he'? The hon. Minister only satisfied himself by saying that the Central Government was not going to take it over, but the Chief Minister of that State, who at that time was Mr. Biju Patnaik, had a scheme for it, and he was going to put it through. Although the Centre had sufficent finances, still they did not want to take it over but left it to the State Government to work it out even though it was beyond their means and beyond their resources. And what has happened ulti-

mately? I am glad that during this year, in the budget estimates, an amount of Rs. 5 crores has been provided for taking over the Paradip port. But I would submit that the Ministry should think over the matter seriously as to what has happened there. I do not know whether the Ministry has made any inquiries into the matter, about the waste, corruption and other things that have gone on there. The port started with an estimate of Rs. 12 crores. Now the budget estimate has increased up to Rs. 26 crores, and there is no project report published anywhere, and there has been waste and corruption to the extent of crores of rupees. Even in regard to the appointment of the person concerned who is in charge of the port, who is Mr. Srinivasan, the Chief Engineer of the Paradip port, they went out of their way; they did not advertise, and they did not wait for the advice of the Central Ministry of Transport in regard to the appointment and stated that this person was suitable although they did not give any clearance to the Orissa Government in regard to this matter, yet, this man was brought from the Neyveli project and was appointed as the Chief Engineer and he had no experience of the construction of ports etc.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Is he not very dynamic?

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: As regards the way in which he has been functioning, I shall just read out to you from the fuller CBI report, which I have already certified, and in which a reference has been made to his appointment....

Mr Speaker: The hon. Member will have to certify it.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: I have already certified it.

Mr. Speaker: Today?

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: I have certified it. I certified it the other day.

Mr. Speaker: Who knows that this is the same as that?

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: It is the same report.

Mr. Speaker: Then it must be certified that it is the same.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: I have already certified it, and I am referring to the same thing.

Shri Raghunath Singh (Varanasi): If it is certified, then it can be laid on the Table.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: I am referring to the same thing.

Shri P. K. Deo (Kalahandi): It may be laid on the Table of the House.

Mr. Speaker: Is he referring to the document which has already been laid on the Table of the House?

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: These are the same papers which I have already certified.

Shri P. K. Deo: Since he is making a reference off and on to the CBI report, I would request you that he may kindly lay a copy on the Table of the House, so that it will be of benefit to all of us and we shall be able to know what is there.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): I submit that I shall have to refer to it when the Home Ministry's Demands are taken up on Thursday or Friday.

Mr. Speaker: All right. Let it be laid on the Table of the House. Now, the hon. Member should be very brief.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Sir, I lay the documents on the Table of the House.*

(1) A copy of U.O. No. O-665/CBI/64, dated 15th No-

*The Member handed over the documents at the Table.

[Shri Surendranath Dwivedy]

vember, 1964, from Shri D. P. Kohli, Director, C.B.I. to Shri L. P. Singh, Secretary, Ministry of Home Affairs. [*Placed in Library, see* No. LT-4200/65].

(2) A copy of the Report of Preliminary Enquiry into allegations against some Ministers of Orissa Government. [*Placed in Library, see* No. LT-4201/65].

(3) A copy each of the Statements No. I and II containing list of allegations. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT14202/65].

In the CBI report, the appointment of this particular Chief Engineer has been referred to. Although charges of corruption were being investigated against him by the Special Police Establishment, he was brought to Paradip port from Neyveli, and the Orissa Government went out of their way to give him special allowance, special pay etc. Now that the entire CBI report is on the able of the House, I think the House will read it carefully and see what has been done. After his appointment, what has been the expenditure? That also has to be found out. Whether it is proper expenditure or not has also to be inquired into by this Ministry. I am not going to burden this House with further secret reports etc. But I would submit that the Transport Minister can get these things from the Government of Orissa. He can get these letters from them; they may be secret reports or whatever they may be, I do not know. For instance, he can get the report submitted by the Commerce Secretary who was in charge of port development, in reply to a communication received by him from the Additional Chief Secretary on the 4th September, 1964. It will be found from that report that he has commented therein that this man without any project report and without any estimate has been responsible for waste of crores of rupees or milllons of rupees. I shall give just one instance.

Shri Himatsingka (Godda): What is the total amount spent so far?

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: They have spent for so long more than Rs. 10 crores. The comment runs thus:

> "Trucks carrying stones have been paid haulage charges which are unheard of in this State. Against the usual rate of 23 per ton-mile, we paid a rate of 33 p. per ton-mile. This was done to expedite the despatch of stones. The extra expenditure on this account alone has led to an excess expenditure of a couple of millions of rupees."

I have also got a cutting from a private citizen. I do not know him. It may be that he was a contractor. He has sent me cutting of a letter which probably he has written in some newspaper in Hindi, in which he has said that no tenders were called for, and some favoured persons were selected who did this work. When the question of taking over of Paradip port by the Centre came into the picture, they have now rectified the whole thing, and now the very same stones which were hauled at the rate of 33 p. per ton-mile are now being hauled at 23 p. per ton-mile. Although this had been referred to previously by the Commerce Secretary himself, it had been ignored earlier. There are several other instances which are very clearly stated in that letter of the Commerce Secretary.

Mr. Speaker: I think one instance would be enough. The hon. Member can pass on to the next point.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: There is indirect responsibility here.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: As I have said, I welcome the Central Government taking over the Paradip

port. They should have done it much earlier. The question is whether when they take it over, they are going to make good the unnecessary expenditure, the irregular expenditure and waste that had been indulged in there. They must fix responsibility on the persons responsible in the State Government, because all other development work has been stopped on account of this. Let not the Ministry refrain from doing it on the plea that the Planning Commission will do it. The Transport Ministry should itself go into the entire matter thoroughly and fix responsibility for the wastage, corruption and bribery.

Shri P. K. Deo: All this money has gone into the gutters.

Mr. Speaker: Those gutters are in Orissa, not here.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): Orissa is a part of India.

Mr. Speaker: I am talking of the House here and not of Orissa now.

14 hrs.

Shri M. S. Murti (Anakapalle): I rise to Support the Demands for Grants of this Ministry.

The year before last when I spoke on this subject, I had to bring before this House the defects pertaining to the construction of ships in the Hindustan Shipyard, Visakhapatnam. It is painful for me again to bring this matter and some other points for rectification by the Ministry.

During the course of 1964, the Finance Minister visited this port and remarked that the project was being implemented most inefficiently. He said that in Bhubaneswar, Delhi and Madras also. On three occasions, he said that the Hindustan Shipyard is working most inefficiently. This caused grave concern among the local public and also the people working in the department and also the shipyard people.

I wish to point out certain aspects for rectification by the Minister. The major factors responsible for the low production in the Shipyard are lack of foreign exchange, failure to utilise properly indigenous material, inefficient supervision and lack of incentives to labour. I shall take one by one.

As regards foreign exchange difficulty, there are three ships lying in jetties, undelivered. One has been delivered last year, but three are lying for want of imported materials. Otherwise, four ships would have been delivered during the last year. These three ships are held up because the Finance Ministry is not kind enough to allot the foreign exchange required for importing certain components.

Coming to inadequate utilisation of indigenous material, in 1960 they held an exhibition in the shipyard premises about this, but after that no follow-up action has been taken. Only indigenous timber is being used. As regards other available indigenous materials, no action has been taken to utilise them.

Steel is an important component in shipbuilding. Certain private sector people are able to get steel without recourse to the procedure laid down by the Iron and Steel Controller. But Hindustan Shipyard, although a public sector undertaking, is not able to get steel direct. Government are giving permission to other parties to purchase steel direct, but the Hindustan Shipyard is not able to get these things direct. Therefore, there is delay in construction and utilisation of local materials.

The third point is about inefficient supervision. Today there are certain training courses in the Shipyard for skilled artisans only. But no orientation or refresher courses are held for the supervisory staff. So much so that there is no proper supervision. Nobody is responsible for any-

[Shri M. S. Murti]

thing going wrong. There is only shifting of responsibility.

The present man in charge is a technical man. He asked for an assistant to look after the administrative job so that he could look after the technical aspect of the work fully. The post was sanctioned one year back, but steps have so far not been taken to fill it. Probably no suitable candidate was available. I would like the Minister to look into this matter and appoint somebody to look after these things so that there is efficient supervision.

Coming to lack of incentives for labour, labour has been giving good cooperation for the last two or three years. They have reduced the working man days for the construction of a ship. What has not been possible to do so far has been done by them. The management has not been able to do this for the last 15 years. But labour have done it. They have reduced the ferry late hours it from 900 to 40.

But what is it that they are getting in return? They get their remuneration based on the 1948 rates. Some rules were framed. But even today their position is what it was before. I think before last year we had to bring the matter to the notice of the Ministry to give them DA. It was just Rs. 5 for one slab. Now again the cost of living index is rising. They are now asking for other slab in allowances—which rose to 18. Their counterparts in Heavy Electricals, the Heavy Engineering Corporation etc. get Rs. 260 whereas they get only Rs. 130. Here I would like to draw attention to the Estimates Committee's report on the personnel policy of public undertakings wherein they have said that equal work should get equal wages. The Minister in the course of his reply to the debate in 1963, assured me thus;

> "I would like to assure Shri Murti that the interests of the workers will be fully taken care of and we shall not allow their interests to be jeopardised or to suffer in any way. If some of them have a feeling that they are not given a fair deal, that feeling has to be removed".

But I regret to say that no action has been taken in spite of Minister's assurance in this House.

As we know, a wage board has been set up for the engineering industry. This includes the Hindustan Shipyard also. But till today neither the labour union or the shipyard management know that this is so. Only yesterday, it was brought to the notice of the labour union by the Labour Minister that that the shipyard is also included within the terms of reference of that wage board.

Then again, I would like to point out that there are no joint management councils there in spite of the repeated requests of the labour union. There are no safety committees, no bipartite committees. In spite of the fullest co-operation that labour are giving to the management, they have not been able to get full quota that is due to them in return. I would request the Minister to go into these things and see that labour get their due share in respect of wages.

One more thing. There are certain projects going on in a big way in the port at Visakhapatnam. But people are rather anxious about the implementation of those schemes. With regard to the Caltex oil refinery, works which were started in the first Five Year Plan have not yet been completed. The construction of ore handling berths is incomplete. The export target has been reduced from 2 million to 3½ million tonnes. But the construction of four berths under the Second Plan is not yet complete even though we are at the tag end

of the Third Plan. These are not going to be completed during the course of the Third Plan. So much so we are losing valuable foreign exchange. I would like to bring this matter to the notice of the Minister so that this may be investigated and early action taken.

I support the Demands for Grants and request the Minister to go into the details I have mentioned and see that justice is done to labour working in the shipyard and the other matters are also attended to.

श्री अचल सिंह (आगरा) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान आगरा की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं जोकि एक हिस्टोरिकल सिटी है। आगरा को देखने के लिए विदेशी यात्री भी और देशी यात्री भी बहुत बड़ी तादाद में आते हैं। करीब एक ढेड लाख विदेशी उसको देखने के लिए आते हैं और कई लाख देशी यात्री उसको देखने के लिए आते हैं। मैंने देखा है कि वहां पर यात्रियों का ठीक तरह से प्रबन्ध नहीं होता है। जो होटल हैं उनकी हालत बहुत खराब है, उनकी हालत बहुत ही बदतर है। 1886 में एक इंज एक्ट बना था जोकि सरायों पर लागु होता है। अब ये जो सरायें हैं ये होटल बन गए हैं और मैं चाहता हूं कि इस एक्ट को होटल्ज पर लागू किया जाए। अभी तक इसको उस पर लागू नहीं किया गया है।

हमारे शहर में जो होटल इस वक्त हैं वे बहुत ही खराब हालत में हैं, उनकी व्यवस्था बड़ी खराब है। उनमें जो रेट्स वगरह हैं वे भी नियत नहीं हैं और काफी ऊंचा चार्ज किया जाता है। जो देशी पयटक आते हैं उन पर इसका बहुत ही खराब असर पड़ता है। छोटे होटलों में भी बहुत सी और खराबियां आ गई हैं वहां पर शराब वगैरहा चलती है और तरह तरह के दूसरे बुरे कर्म होते हैं। इनकी वजह से बहुत ज्यादा बदनामी होती है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से प्रार्थना करूंगा कि इस खराब हालत की ओर वह ध्यान दें। होटल वाले जो ज्यादा चार्ज करते हैं, वैसा वे न कर सकें, इसकी कोई व्यवस्था करें। मंत्री महोदय हो सके तो वहां जाकर देखें कि किस तरह से यात्रियों को ज्यादा सुविधा मिल सकती है और इन सुविधाओं को दिलाने का वह प्रयत्न करें।

हम देखते हैं कि वहां पर रिक्शे वाले, तांगे वाले, मोटर वाले दूकानदारों से मिल कर यात्रियों को बहुत लूटते हैं। जो माल यात्री खरीदता है उस माल में से व्यापारी के साथ मिल कर वे चार आना रुपये में अपना कमीशन लेते हैं। ऐसा भी देखा गया है कि जो शाल या जो दरी या कोई दूसरी चीज साढ़े रुपये की होती है कभी कभी उसको बीस बीस और पच्चीस पच्चीस और तीस तीस रुपये में यात्री को बेचा जाता है।

इस तरह से हमारे व्यापार को भी काफी नुकसान होता है। इसलिये मैं चाहूंगा कि मंत्री महोदय इस को ठीक से हैंडल करें। इससे हमारी बड़ी बदनामी होती है और भ्रष्टाचार भी फैलता है। मंत्री महोदय को होटल ट्रेड पर पूरी तरह से ध्यान देना चाहिये तथा नियंत्रण रखना चाहिए ताकि उन के रेट्स वगैरह ठीक हों और गाइड्स वगैरह भी ठीक काम करें। मोटर, रिक्शा और और तांगे वाले जो ज्यादा पैसा चार्ज करते हैं वह न कर सकें और हमारे यात्रियों को हमारे ऊपर आस्था बनें। अगर इस की पूरी पूरी व्यवस्था की जाय तो कोई भी होटल वाले, गाइड, तांगे, रिक्शा वाले किसी यात्री के साथ ज्यादती नहीं कर सकता है।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस मंत्रालय की मांग को सपोर्ट करता हूं और आशा करता हूं कि मंत्री महोदय इन बातों पर पुरा ध्यान देंगे।

श्री ब्रज बिहारी मेहरोत्रा (बिल्हौर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस विभाग की तरफ से जो

[श्री ब्रज बिहारी]

बड़ बड़े काम हो रहे हैं जैसे की एक बरेली से अमीनगांव की सड़क, बड़े बड़े ढलाई करने वाले जहाजों का निर्माण, इत्यादि, इन का जिक्र कर के मैं समय बरबाद नहीं करूंगा। मैं मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान देहातों की उन सड़कों की तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूं जो कि बड़ी सड़कों से उन को मिलाने वाली एप्रोच रोड्स ग्राम दान से बनी हैं। वह सब कच्ची हैं। अगर थोड़ा रुपया उन के मेनटेन करने के लिय अलग से रख दिया जाय और उन की दुरूस्ती का इन्तजाम कर दिया जाय तो मुझे आशा है कि उन सड़कों को मेनटेन करने में भी देहात के लोग मदद करेंगे। वहां जो इंडस्ट्रीज लगाई जा रही है या वहां जो उपज को बढ़ाने का प्रयत्न किया जा रहा है उन से उपज अच्छी होने पर उसको माकट में लाने के लिय वह छोटी छोटी सड़कें बहुत मदद देगीं।

दूसरी बात जिस की तरफ मैं आपका ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं यह है कि कानपूर से बम्बई की तरफ जाने के दो रास्तें हैं जिन के बीच में यमुना का पूल पड़ता है। वहां पर दो और पूल बनाने की आवश्यकता है। एक पूल तो कालपी में है। मैं सन् 1957 से 1962 तक असेम्बली में था। वहां बराबर सुनता रहा कि पूल बनेगा। लेकिन 1957 के बाद आज 1965 हो गया मगर उस पूल के बनने की नौबत नहीं आ रही है। यह बहुत आवश्यक पूल है। प्रतिरक्षा के ख्याल से भी वह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है। कालपी का यह पूल जरूर बनना चाहिय। यहां पर रेलवे का जो पूल है बरसात के दिनों में उस पर से छोटी मोटर गाड़ियां तो पास हो जाती हैं लेकिन अवाम को वहां से जाने का मौका नहीं मिलता है। सरकार खुद कहती है कि वह पूल पुराना हो गया है और ज्यादा इस्तेमाल नहीं हो सकता है। इसलिये यह मंत्रालय इस पूल को बनाने की व्यवस्था करे। यह बहुत बड़ा काम होगा जिससे हमारी आवश्यकता पुरी होगी।

विठुर को टुरिस्ट सेन्टर बनाने की मांग के बारे में मैं ने पिछली बार भी निवेदन किया था और स्टेन्डिग कमेटी का भी ध्यान दिलाया था कि विठुर एक महत्वपूर्ण स्थान है। हमारी आजादी के लड़ाई की महान् सेनानी नाना हासब की यह जन्म भूमि है, रानी लक्ष्मी बाई की यह क्रीड़ा स्थली है। वहां पर यात्री बहुत बड़ी मात्रा में प्रतिदिन यात्रा करने के लिये आते हैं। मनुस्मृति में भी इसका जिक्र है जिसमें कहा गया है कि :

एतत् देश प्रसूनस्य सकासा दग्र जन्मनः।
स्वं स्वं चरित्रम शिक्षेरम् पृथ्वीभयाम् सर्व मानवाः।

इस तरह से पृथ्वी के प्रारम्भ ही जब हुआ था उस स्थान का श्रीगणेश हुआ था। वहां बहुत से तीर्थ यात्री जाते हैं, टुरिस्ट्स भी जाते हैं। इस लिये उस को टुरिस्ट सेन्टर बनाया जाये तो वहां पर एक बहुत बड़ी कमी की पूर्ति हो जायेगी।

विठुर के पास ही गंगा पर एक पुल बनाया जाये। गढ़ मुक्तेश्वर के बाद सिर्फ कानपूर में ही गंगा का पूल मिलता है। वह भी इतना पुराना हो गया है कि बरसात के दिनों में अक्सर वहां वन-वे ट्रेफिक हो जाता है और घंटों तक गाड़ियों को खड़ा रहना पड़ता है। जब एक तरफ की गाड़ी चली जाती है तब दूसरी तरफ की गाड़ियां चलती हैं, और उन गाड़ियों में बैल गाड़ी, भैंसा गाड़ी ट्रक सभी होते हैं। इस लिये विठुर के पास दूसरा पूल बनाया जाये तो वहां की एक बहुत बड़ी आवश्यकता पूरी हो जायेगी।

कानपुर जिले में एक सड़क बारा सिकन्दर बनी है सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से। वह एक नेशनल हाई-वे है जिस की तरफ मैं आपका ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं। वहां पर सड़क तो बन गई है लेकिन

बीच जो सेगुंर नदी पड़ती है उस पर पूल नहीं बनाया गया है । लाखों रुपये लगा कर सड़क तो बन गई है लेकिन उस पर पूल बनाने की नौबत नहीं आ रही है । कभी कह दिया जाता है कि रुपये की कमी है, कभी यह कि टेंडर ऐस्टीमेट से ऊंचे हो गए, कभी कोई और इसी तरह की बात कह दी जाती है । सात वर्ष हो गये है मगर पूल नहीं बन सका है । जब उत्तर प्रदेश के सार्वजनिक निर्माण मंत्री यहां आये थे और वहां की से-क्रेटेरियट के लोग आये थे, उन्होंने इस सम्बन्ध में एक नोट भी दिया था । लेकिन यह हमारी बदकिस्मती है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार का पहिया नहीं घुमता है और इस पूल के बनने की नौबत नहीं आ रही है । मैं आशा करता हूं कि केन्द्रीय सरकार इस पूल के बनाने में अवश्य सहायक होगी ।

इन चन्द शब्दों के साथ मैं इस डिमांड का समर्थन करता हूं ।

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Even without any argument or elaboration, this House will accept that this Ministry has failed to get a fair deal for road transport—fair deal from the Central Government, and fair deal from the State Governments where there are so many bottle necks and barriers, and the railway, which is the elder brother, continuous to bully road transport.

14-15 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair.*]

Shri Masani had recapitulated the various recommendations made by the Road Transport Reorganisation Committee, where in we had given expression to the various inhibitory factors which are responsible for suppresing road transport. Nothing seems to have happened. It is neither commendable nor edifying for the Ministry here or for the State Governments. I think we must find a way out, and I would suggest to the hon. Minister that he take up this matter with the Prime Minister and the Finance Minister, have a meeting of the Chief Ministers, and get through all these various important recommendations which have been made in this report, which will go a long way for the development of road transport. Otherwise, this stalemant, which has been there for the last five years, will continue.

I do not think I can blame the hon. Minister for any disregard or disrespect for the wishes of this House. This Road Transport Reorganisation Committee's Report was discussed on the floor of the House, and it got support from almost all the quarters in this House. I feel that his difficulty is that he cannot break through these barriers which have been put by the State Governments in their narrowminded approach to the entire problem. If you travel on the Continent, you can easily go from one sovereign country to another sovereign country, but here we find ourselves handicapped in going from one State to another. Inter-State permits are not there, and there are so many rectrictions being imposed all the time.

I would further like to share the anxiety which was expressed by my hon. friend Shri Samanta who opened the discussion from this side, when he mentioned about the border roads in Rajasthan. It is ont only my hon. friend Shri Samanta who feels so anxious and so worried about it, but all the 20 Members of Parliament who had visited this State very recently felt extremely exercised and agitated over the entire question, and I understand they have written to the Prime Minister about it. I hope there would be a little realisation on the part of the hon. Minister about the dangerous situation, and about his responsibility in the matter.

He cannot escape his responsibility by saying that the border roads are the responsibility of the Defence Ministry. The Defence Ministry has a definite say in the matter, that is perfectly true, but he is also a member of that Board, and he should

[Shri Harish Chandra Mathur]

know what to do. It is no use getting wise after the event, when there is some intrusion or aggression, and then rushing to build roads. On the other side of this border of Rajasthan, Pakistan has built roads; not only roads as a ring for this border, but also lateral roads to approach all the parts. But here we are missing it completely.

I will not charge the hon. Minister only with this indirect responsibility for these border roads. Even in respect of the national highways, what is the position? I would like the hon. Minister to enlighten this House on this point. The all-India average is 1.2 miles of road per square mile. There are States where it is more than 2.2 or 2.3. When I looked at the map, I was really surprised to find where Rajasthan stands in this matter. I thought the backward State of Orissa might offer some solace to us, but I found that the figure for Orissa was 1.45 miles of road per square mile. I thought that possibly Madhya Pradesh which is considered to be the most backward State might be comparable to Rajasthan. Even there, I found that it was—it was no doubt less 0.9 mile per square mile. That is so in Madhya Pradesh where the total area is 1·71 lakh miles. In the case of Rajasthan, it is 0.4 mile per square mile, less than half of Madhya Pradesh. How does the hon. Minister justify his responsibility that he has to discharge towards this matter. He comes from Rajasthan. It is not a parochial matter. It is not from that point of view that my hon. friend Mr. Samanta spoke about it. It is not only a question of border roads. We have failed in discharging our responsibility even in respect of the national highways. I had suggested to him a national highway from Abohar to Kandla *via* Jodhpur, Nagour, Jalore—leading up to Kandla. It will serve as a very good border road. It would be a national high way, it will be an inter-State road and it will also develop the hinterland of Kandla port. Possibly, they are living ten years back. They do not know taht there is a scheme like the Narbada scheme, to exploit the waters of the Narbada river. This road will serve the area which will be served by the Narbada river's waters. Therefore, this road has an economic value and serves the backward areas. This road also serves the hinterland for Kandla; this road will serve Punjab, Rajasthan and Gujarat. It is not only a Rajasthan road. There were certain roads from Abu and Raiwara to Dessa but they are not useful because there are many weak links and you have to spend hardly a few lakhs of rupees to make them useful. I hope the hon. Minister will pay proper attention to this matter.... (*Interruptions.*)

I am finishing in two minutes, Sir, We have not been abel to give a fair deal to the road transport industry I talk about road construction and national highways and the Minister's direct responsibility in this matter, particularly in Rajasthan. Now, I pass on to tourism. Much has been said on this point by my friend Mr. Masani. We have an organisation and he mentioned that we have a superfine director-general who knows his job who is respected abroad—I do not know whether he is respected here or not—who has been elected President of the Pacific Areas, and who is in demand in the United Nations and in some other countries also. but I ask whether we have got a full and clear view about our tourism. Of course the foreign exchange is important; people who are well versed in tourism and know something about it, the tourist associations, etc. they tell us that if during five years, you spend about Rs. 50 crores of foreign exchange to meet tourist demands, you could get Rs. 500 in return; even as an investment it is a very good thing. But apart from foreign exchange, ther is the social aspect and the cultural aspect which are far more important aspects of tourism.

It will always have to be a two way traffic. I wish that we had a better appreciation of the entire problem.

I would ask the hon. Minister one question about the Rajasthan canal. We were told on the floor of the House, it was repeated, that Rajasthan Canal was going to be navigable Canal. I want a reaffirmation from the hon. Minister whether we are proceeding in that manner and whether we are taking steps so that it becomes a navigable canal. It is not only a Rajasthan affair. It is a national project; it is being taken over from Rajasthan by the Centre because of its extreme importance to the entire country. I want to know whether it continues to be so.

Having offered this criticism, I would like to say one word of appreciation also for the extremely good work which they have done in the matter of shipping. They have exceeded the target; they have done exceedingly well and earned encomiums the industry as well as the Ministry and the Government. But there is one snag and that is about the public sector. The public sector expansion has not been as was planned. I hope the hon. Minister will give particular attention to that also.

Shri Raj Bahadur: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I am grateful to the hon. Members who have participated in this debate and have offered valuable criticisms and suggestions and made a number of observations which require careful consideration and reply. There are a number of questions raised during the demands made and a number of criticisms offered, information sought and if I were to go into the details I would be consuming at least two hours of the House. So, I would confine my remarks to more important points and would assure the Members that if I have not touched any point, it is not that I am indifferent to it but I would revert to it in correspondence or otherwise.

Opening the debate **Mr. Masani** levelled a charge against the Government and said that Government had created a transport bottleneck. I wish he had looked at the facts in a more up-to-date manner. It was a fact—it was not Government's creation—some years back but we can confidently say that the transport position has considerably eased. He levelled a charge that wagons are not going abegging. I am not here to defend the Railway Ministry; they have done it very well. I ascertained the position from the Railway Board and I am told that there is no shortage of wagons except during very occasional peak periods and that also is a very short lived one. We cannot provide for peak periods. There are slack months and the Railway Board informs me that in the summer of 1964-65, they had as many as 20,000 BG wagons and 5000 MG wagons lying idle. It means so much of capital, so much of idle capacity, locked up.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: That is because there is shortfall in industrial production.

Shri Raj Bahadur: I am not complacent about it. To pin that blame on the transport industry or on the Railway Ministry for shortage in the industrial sector would hardly be fair.

May I just cite a few facts and figures for the road transport to show what exactly is the position. During the years since 1951, the number of motor vehicles had increased from 3 lakhs to 9.5 lakhs. The volume of traffic carried in 1961 was 17.08 billion ton Kilometers. It rose to 32 billion kilometers in 1963 against the Third Plan target of 40 billions. This is just one aspect of the picture.

Often the Inter-State Transport Commission is blamed and I think it is blamed rather unfairly because all that it can do is to co-ordinate the activities and the efforts of the various State Governments in order to arrive at settlements for the

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introduction and operation of inter-State transport facilities.

Now, here it is where the Inter-State Transport Commission has achieved a good deal of success. They have been able to chalk out and get the agreements therefor, for all the inter-State transport routes—long-distance inter-State transport between one State and another say, over 300 miles. That was so far not so on a regular basis. But even there an agreement has been arrived at, and a ceiling of 506 permits for such inter-State routes has been arrived at with common consent. I am happy to say that 128 permits have already been issued..

An Hon. Member: Only 128?

Shri Raj Bahadur: Because of certain reluctance on the part of the operators coming in. That shows that there is capacity, it shows that the Government operation is a little ahead of the entrepreneur.

Similarly, if you take into account the production of automobiles, which he criticised, well, the production has gone up from 25,401 in 1961 to 31,829 in 1964. Demands for vehicles are not stagnant, as he said. The act of the matter is that all vehicles have been sold out, and on 31st October, 1964 orders for 2,212 vehicles were pending in the case of Ashok Leyland and 42,395 vehicles in the case of Telco (Mercedes), which shows that there is enough demand; and if we were having enough foreign exchange for the automobile industry that would come in.

An hon. Member: There is a lot of blackmarketing.

Shri Raj Bahadur: In the case of inter-State permits themselves between two States, the picture is still more encouraging, because in 1962 the number of such regular inter-State permits was only 6,599. It rose to 17,825 in 1963, and on 1st December, 1964 there were as many as 21,490 inter-State regular permits in operation: which shows, contrary to what Mr. Masani alleged that day, that road transport has not been stagnant. We have been going ahead.

Sir, I am grateful to Mr. Mathur. He hit the nail on the head when he said that this Ministry of Transport has to undertake a number of vicarious responsibilities. It has to share the burden of blame for all faults of omission and commission on matters which are not really within its power. The question is whether we can persuade the State Governments to allow us to take certain measures, and measures with their consent, which may help us in organising the road transport industry in a satisfactory manner. There it is where his suggestion that the matter should be dealt with at the highest level is welcome to me. Left to me, I will do that. But it is not that we have not been doing it. We have got a Transport Development Council. The Transport Development Council has been considering all such questions.

In regard to the report of the *ad hoc* Committee to which he has referred, the Transport Development Council which consists of all Ministers of Transport of State Governments means that the State Governments are represented thereon. They agreed to most of the recommendations and a few in respect of, subject to certain modifications.

Now comes the question of its implementation. I may say that the account is not all on the negative side. They have done something. So far as taxation is concerned, they have all agreed in regard to single-point taxation. But another thing that has been brought in by the back door is goods and passenger tax which initially was imposed only by three States, and now as many as twelve States have imposed it.

Another question was having compact and small regional transport authorities. Most of the States are falling in line. Similarly, State transport authorities with a Chairman having judicial experience. That also has been done.

I am making all these points not because I want to say that all that should be done has been done. But we can say that something has been done, but a good lot has to be done. I would not go into the details of the various recommendations of the *ad hoc* Committee, because time and again questions have been asked on the floor of this House, and I have given detailed information in regard to each one of them from time to time.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Why do you call it *Ad Hoc* Committee?

Shri Raj Bahadur: It is called *ad Hoc* Committee on Transport Reorganisation, and therefore it was *ad hoc*.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: You made it *ad hoc* afterwards, not when the committee was appointed.

Shri Raj Bahadur: The policies were not *ad hoc*, but the recommendations were made by an *ad hoc* body, and therefore we callad it *ad hoc* Committee.

Mr. Masani made a point that an assurance was given that there would be a moratorium on nationalisation of road transport, goods road transport, till the end of the Third Plan. And he has taken exception to our setting up in the eastern sector a road transport corporation which operates between Calcutta and Assam. Hon. Members would remember that it was created in the wake of the strike by the Pakistani crew of the river steamer services. It was an essential "must". It was at the time of the emergency, and we had to do it. And I am happy that that experiment has succeeded. In fact, it has encouraged us to go further.

Even in the Third Plan it was clearly laid down that the public sector would enter the goods transport industry also to the extent desirable. But entering a particular industry does not mean nationalisation. And why should the private sector be so chary or so worried about it? Because, we know in the case of passenger transport, even up to the end of the Third Plan, the total extent of the nationalised sector for passenger transport will be only of the order of 33 per cent and 66 per cent will still be in the private hands. In the case of goods transport, well, there is practically nothing. In the Fourth Plan proposals also, that we have got before us today, the extent of nationalisation in the case of passenger transport will go up from 33 per cent to 40 per cent. That means that the number of buses owned by the public sector will be 51,000 out of a total of 1,28,000. And in the goods sector, out of a total of 417,000 trucks expected to be put into operation at the end of the Fourth Plan, the public sector will have only 6,000 vehicles, which constitutes only 1½ per cent. And yet there is some sort of a nightmare always about the public sector. I think we are very anxious that something has to be done to assure the private investor, particularly because we appreciate and we realise that in the goods transport service or in the passenger transport service, small investors are coming. It is not an industry where big capitalists are engaged—by and large, I am speaking generally. It is the small man who comes with his savings and asks for a permit, and he gets a permit and operates it. That is the usual thing.

But we have also to take care of the fact that we are not exposed to the criticism of the type that is offered time and again against us, that we have not done enough for road transport, for its development, for its

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promotion and all that. And therefore the public sector has to step in to fill in the gaps. And that is what we propose to do.

Shri Himatsingka: If both sectors are allowed to function, no one will object.

Shri Raj Bahadur: So far as functioning is concerned, it will be apparent from what I would quote just now.

What are the investments? In the Third Plan, in the public sector, the investments in road transport are Rs. 40 crores. In the private sector they are Rs. 250 crores. For the Fourth Plan, the proposed investment by the pulic sector is Rs. 100 crores. And that leaves for the private sector Rs. 650 crores. Let it mobilise all the resources to the extent of Rs. 650 crores to augment road transport. My grievance is, I am between the devil and the deep sea.

Shri Bade (Khargone): This Rs. 100 crores can be used in other industries.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Even 650 crores is not coming.

Shri Raj Bahadur: Even Rs. 650 crores is not coming. Then at least let us not keep the gates closed. On the one hand you criticise us, saying that we have not developed road transport, and on the other you say that we do not allow private people to come at all.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: We support you.

Shri Raj Bahadur: We cannot follow a dog-in-the-manger policy.

Shri Himatsingka: If you do not stop the private sector, nobody objects.

Shri Raj Bahadur: Nobody is stopping the private sector. I have benefited from my experience in shipping. In shipping we did not hinder the private sector, and we also did not hinder the progress of the public sector in shipping. (*Interruption*). I will prove that we have not hindered; I will come to that. I can assure you that there we have achieved good results, good dividends have been secured, and we hope the same thing will be done here also.

There was another question, of taxation. It is true, by and large, that the level of taxation on motor vehicles in our country is among the highest in the world. Additional levies have been imposed in the form of passenger and goods tax. As I said, up till 1960 only three States were doing it, and now twelve. States are doing it. The average revenue yield per vehicle in India in 1963 was as much as Rs. 2,817, as against Rs. 1,266 in U.K. and Rs. 671 in the United States. This is per year. The absolute burden of taxation on a passenger bus is still higher. In U.K. it is Rs. 6,068; in France Rs. 11,526—this is for the year 1963; in West Germany Rs. 13,100 and in Madras—in India—the absolute burden of taxation on passenger bus is as high as Rs. 19,245 per annum.

Shri Bade: What is the remedy?

Shri Raj Bahadur: Since 1951 and even before that we have been trying to find out ways and means to curb the tendency of ever increasing rates of taxation on goods and passenger motor transport. As far back as 1950 there was a committee set up—the Dalal Committee or the Motor Vehicle Taxation Enquiry committee—which recommended that the level of taxation at any stage should not go beyond 75 per cent of the then obtaining level of taxation in Madras. That was far back in 1950. Many illustrious predecessors in this Ministry have been there and that recommendation remains unimplemented to this day. Why? Because, under our

Constitution transport is a concurrent subject and the executive responsibility for the administration of transport and operation of transport entirely rests with the State Governments Because of this indirect taxation, motor transport comes in handy and it is very convenient—no protest and no hue and cry—and it has been going on. It is not that we do not appreciate it, and that is why I twice welcome the observations made by Mr. Mathur. In fact he is quite right that it is time that we do something about it. Therefore, we have proposed after very good deal of consideration to do something. I will shortly come to that.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Thank you.

Shri Raj Bahadur: Mr. Masani also referred to the need for legislation on single point taxation. Here is another bee in somebody's bonnet. Legislation so far as taxation is concerned is in the State sector. We can only legislate in respect of principles. That is the advice given by the Law Ministry. When it is the quantum of taxation, we are helpless. Therefore, the ultimate power in this respect vests in the State Governments. It is their frontier and if the smooth movement of road transport is impeded, well feverish thinking has to be done about it and everybody concerned will join Mr. Mathur in making this appeal.

Here it is I would like to say that the Transport Development Council in its last session in July at Srinagar gave a good deal of thought to it. The PWD Ministers and Transport Ministers of State Governments were there and they recommended that a high-level committee or commission should be appointed to go into the question of taxation on motor vehicles. I am happy to announce that our Finance Ministry also agreed to this matter because this thing particularly concerns the Finance Ministries in the State Governments and the Finance Ministry in the Centre and naturally they have to accept in principle the institution of this committee. It has been agreed now that a committee will be appointed to go into all aspects of motor vehicles taxation and to examine whether taxation on motor vehicles has become a disincentive to road transport in India. The growing incidence of taxation on motor vehicles has been causing us concern. Coupled with this are problems of multiplicity of taxes and multiple agencies for collecting them which act as a clog on the development of road transport. Representations have been received from all parts of the country that these difficulties are crippling the road transport industry which provides employment to a large number of our countrymen. The terms of reference of this committee will be comprehensive enough to enable a detailed examination of all aspects of motor vehicles taxation with a view to recommend procedural, legal and constitutional remedies for the ills that the industry is beset with. The Committee will include senior officers of Central and State Government Ministries of Transport and Finance and eminent non-officials. I hope that this committee would do useful work. We have appointed this committee after a good deal of waiting for the co-operation of the private sector. We told them: Let us know what exactly you want. We in the Road and Inland Water Transport Advisory Committee asked them in what concrete way they wanted relief. We have not yet got any reply or representation or memorandum from them.

So far as the automobile industry is concerned the point was made that the main difficulty is availability of foreign exchange and that is hindering the growth of road transport. In the Fourth Plan period the Ministry of Industry and Supply have sanctioned expansion proposals of all the automobile manufacturers. These manufacturers are also being assisted in getting foreign exchange. In fact their requirements for the year 1965 have already been met in full. The

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manufacturers have also been granted loans under the AID programme for importing capital goods required by them.

Another important decision we have taken is that we want to appoint two study groups—one to make a comprehensive examination of the problem of providing finance to road transport operators and the second one to examine all aspects of the question of promoting viable units of motor transport operators and the inducements and concessions required to encourage the formation of such units. It has also been decided to undertake central legislation to provide for the establishment of a national road safety council. The rapid development of road transport in the last few years has necessitated amendment of the Motor Vehicles Act of 1939 and the Amendment Bill for this purpose will be introduced in Parliament shortly. This will cover many aspects.

I will now come to the point made by some hon. members that transport in the capital is unsatisfactory. The Delhi Municipal Corporation is fully empowered to deal with road transport. In fact, it is entirely in their power and we assist them in whatever way we can. We can give loan assistance, technical assistance, advice, etc. I think that the programme that they have on hand will enable the Delhi Municipal Corporation to get over its difficulties.

I now come to the national highways. Out of 14,900 miles of national highway, as many as 2,100 miles of road were not there. They were missing road links upto the end of the Third Plan. We should have built them all except 250 miles. Out of 215 major bridges, we should have either completed or taken in hand construction of as many as 201 bridges by the end of the Third Five Year Plan. As many as 250 miles of road and 14 bridges will be taken up in the Fourth Plan. About 3,000 miles have been developed to two-lane width. The road from Barauni to Gauhati covering 560 miles is really a good achievement and in fact has been completed to that particular standard in a remarkably short period of time. I may say that so far as expenditure on national highways is concerned, the amount for original work as also maintenance together was of the order of Rs. 47.89 crores in the First Plan; of the order of Rs. 67.22 crores in the Second Plan; and of the order of Rs. 172.37 crores in the Third Plan. From Rs. 67.22 crores in the Second Plan it has gone up to Rs. 172.37 crores in the Third Plan.....

Shri Bade: Out of that total what is the percentage for maintenance alone?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I have not got that. But I can tell you that it is roughly about 30 per cent or something like that.

Complaint was made by Mr. Masani against certain IDA works. He also complained about bad patches of road. I admit that where water-logging has occurred, or where floods have come or where there has been a steep rise in traffic, there has been considerable difficulty. Otherwise our national highways are in good shape. I may refer to Bombay-Poona Road—National Highway No. 4—Bombay-Nasik Road, Bombay-Surat Road, Nellore-Vijayawada Road and Delhi-Karnal Road.

An hon. Member: Delhi-Karnal Road is under repair for over a year.

Shri Raj Bahadur: Hon. Member knows that the executive agency for this purpose is the State Government. We have been pressing that they should expedite the work on this national highway. There is such an amount of expansion work and original work that each one of the

States is also involved. If there are delays and shortcomings, let us realise that we have inherited them to a large extent. I am not apologising for that. So far as funds are concerned, we are at their disposal. For Bombay-Poona Road we have sanctioned Rs. 60 lakhs for improvement. For Bombay-Nasik Road, we have sanctioned Rs. 37 lakhs. So far as Bombay-Surat Road is concerned..

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): The programmes are such that the State Governments are unable to carry out their part.

Shri Raj Bahadur: There are only two remedies. Either we cut down the programmes, or do not have national highways at all. We shall have to put up with some delays which sometimes will be inevitable and we shall try to improve matters and try to eliminate the causes of such delays. One of the causes may be the non-availability of finance. We are trying to provide sufficient finances.

I think particularly a wrong and distorted picture was given when it was said that so far as IDA work is concerned, we are lagging behind, and although there has been some delay, 85 per cent of the work will be completed by 1965. Certain percentages were quoted by Shri Masani. He said that on the Calcutta to Saptagram section, it is only 15 per cent of the work that has been done; on the Godbunder-Manor section, 16 per cent and on the Bassein-Creek bridge, only 4 per cent. I think that is mistaken and incorrect information. The fact of the matter is that on the Calcutta-Saptagram section, the overall progress is 43.6 per cent; in the case of Godbunder-Manor road, it is 66.32 per cent; in the case of the Bassein Creek bridge, the overall progress is 41 per cent, against the four per cent that he mentioned. Since Shri Masani seems to be fond of statistics, may I say that the figures quoted by him are wrong and incorrect and out-of-date to the extent of 300 per cent in the case of Calcutta-Saptagram, about 400 per cent in the case of Godbunder-Manor Road and 1,000 per cent in the case of Bassein Creek bridge. I would not say much about it. I would only say that it is not correct when he mentioned that they were spending less than 25 per cent on roads out of what they collected from the road transport by way of taxes and levies. If we take into account the State Governments' resources from road transport, it will be found that the yhave been spending more or less equal to what they realise. If we include the Centre, the overall percentage comes to 50 as against the 25 per cent which he mentioned. I say this because it is the considered view of the Finance Ministry that in this matter, the fuel, or lubricants etc., do take part in it and they are in the nature of mobilisation of the resources on an all-India basis. So, that aspect of the matter must be taken into account. The advice was that we should increase the Plan allocation from Rs. 750 crores to Rs. 1,500 crores; he said it may be doubled. I would very much like to see that that is done. But on the one hand, we are told by the Members of the Swatantra party that we have kept our goal or target of the financial outlay for the fourth Plan too high, and on the other hand, we are being advised that we should increase the allocation. There it is.

Now, I come to the border roads. I am in entire agreement and sympathy with what has been said by Shri Samanta, and I quite realise the powerful plea made by Shri Mathur, and I realise with a great deal of pain and sympathy what they have felt, and I also feel what they feel, about Rajasthan and Gujarat.

Shri Iqbal Singh (Ferozepur): Rajasthan and Punjab. We have to suffer.

Shri Raj Bahadur: Rajasthan, Punjab and also Kashmir. The Border Road Department is essentially concerned with the advice given to it from the Centre. I must say that

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they have done wonderfully well; so far as the execution of the programme is concerned, it is a question of priority: which border road has to be laid first and in which area. I am glad to find that a good deal of attention has been focussed on the Rajasthan desert and the western areas of Rajasthan. Something will come out of it. So far as the membership of the Board is concerned, it is only of very recent origin. I will use the good advice given to me towards that aspect of the matter.

The question has been raised about the national highway in Rajasthan running parallel to the Rajasthan canal. I am in sympathy with the hon. Members who raised that question. I know Shri Mathur has accused me, saying that for the State of Rajasthan, from which part of the country I also come, nothing has been done in this respect. I may say even at the risk of being misunderstood that even as early as 1959-60, we increased the national highway mileage, by about 2,000 miles by taking over three more routes on national highways: one in Madhya Pradesh, one between Sholapur and Chitaldurg and the third in Rajasthan. It was done in 1960. The hon. Member knows very well that so far as the national highway mileage is concerned, it entirely depends upon the availability of funds. If we can provide the necessary funds, the mileage of national highways could be increased. I am at one with the hon. Member in this respect. If he were to say that we should have an express highway running between Delhi and Bombay, Delhi and Calcutta and from Delhi to Madras, it will be very good, but the question is: where to find the resources for it.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Is it not just 0.4 per cent in length in respect of the national highways in Rajasthan, which is just half of what is obtaining in Madhya Pradesh, which is the lowest?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I have not studied the statistics: I regret that I have not got the percentages here. But if I could revert back to that topic sometime again, I will do that.

A pointed reference was made by some hon. Members from Andhra Pradesh about the bridge on the Godavari at Rajahmundry. As the hon. Member from Andhra knows, when the alignment of this national highway was fixed, it was decided by all concerned at that time that the alignment should pass through the Godavari delta. Therefore, we have already built on the present national highway alignment, two bridges. They have been built or are in the process of being completed, on Goutami and Vasishth: Now, they want a direct link connecting Rajahmundry and shorten the distance by 30 miles. I mean the rail-*cum*-road bridge; to the extent that it is possible and made practicable, within the financial resources, I welcome it, but the matter has been taken on an entirely different level and different plane, because, today, the matter is between the State Government, which has partly to bear the expenses thereof, and the Central Government. Therefore, I would say that so far as we in the Transport Ministry are concerned, we welcome it, and we would be glad if the 30 miles are eliminated. But, at the same time, the question arises as to the expenditure that we have already incurred on the two bridges on a different alignment. Having connected that alignment or completed that alignment and built two bridges there, who will foot the bill, for first of all, to change the alignment? That is a question which has to be settled. At this stage, I cannot say anything more on it.

Shri Ranga: May I know whether it is not a fact that the Andhra Government has offered to pay, when it was suggested to them, as much as what the Government of India asked them to pay, namely, 50 per cent?

Shri Raj Bahadur: That issue has to be settled.

Shri Ranga: They wanted an advance from the Government of India in order to help them in the work.

Shri Raj Bahadur: I will communicate the suggestion, or whatever it is, to the Ministry concerned.

Shri Thirumala Rao (Kakinada): If the Transport Ministry also has got sympathy for the programme, the road-*cum*-rail bridge on the Godavari, it could be done. We do not want to go into the merits. There are dozens of bridges over other rivers in India, at several places.

Shri Raj Bahadur: So far as Kalpi is concerned, it is under contemplation. Now, a plea has been made—(*Interruption*). I have very little time, and I have to finish my speech.

Shri Ranga: He has created an express highway for himself in his Ministry without giving any definite answer to the question that I put and Shri Thirumala Rao put. What is it that his Ministry is going to do in the matter?

Shri Raj Bahadur: What more specific answer can I give? I have explained the entire history behind it. This particular matter has to be settled to the satisfaction of the Central Government as also of the State Government. It has not yet been settled. Unless and until these points are settled....

Shri Ranga: Would he be prepared to do his best?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I have been doing that, and I think hon. Members know that (*Interruption*). It is not necessary to whip a running horse!

Then, a powerful plea was made in respect of rural roads. We are quite in sympathy with it. We have been pressing the Planning Commission and the State Governments in the matter of rural roads. I am grateful to the hon. Member, Shri Yashpal Singh, who laid a great deal of emphasis on it yesterday. We have recommended—and I hope that the recommendation will be part of our Fourth Five Year Plan—that atleast 20 per cent of the provision for roads in the fourth Plan of the States should be earmarked for rural roads. This amounts to nearly Rs. 80 crores, and we shall from the Centre provide one-third of the amount, that is, Rs. 26 crores. It has also been suggested that in order to find funds for the Central aid for rural market roads, a part of the proceeds from the excise duty on diesel oil might be credited to the Central Road Fund. It is also proposed to set apart some funds from the Central Road Fund to assist the local bodies in the States for improving the urban roads in large cities to meet the growing needs of the traffic. In cities like Bombay and Calcutta, where the traffic has increased both in density and numbers, it is very important that some important schemes are undertaken and also later on in Madras and Delhi for the improvement of the highway system.

So far as lateral roads is concerned, I am glad to say that it has been decided now to extend the lateral road from Pilibhit to Dehra Dun. It will also take care of the bridge at Hardwar over the Ganga. A powerful plea was made about bridges on Ganga. This matter has been pending for some time. It has been now decided that we shall finance the construction of road bridge over Ganga at Patna which might cost somewhere between Rs. 15 crores and Rs. 20 crores. It is proposed that an equal amount may also be placed at the disposal of the U.P. Government to construct bridges over the Ganga wherever they are needed. More particularly mentioned bridges are, in the order of priority, Mirzapur, Farrukhabad, Fatehgarh, Saran and

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one or two other bridges. (*Interruptions*).

15 hrs.

Shri Bade: What are you doing in regard to Narmada bridge near Khalghat on the Agra-Bombay national highway? I gave a cut motion for the same.

Shri Raj Bahadur: I will write to you later on. We have also proposed to widen 6,000 miles of major arterial and strategic routes in the course of the fourth plan and we also propose to strengthen the pavement of heavy traffic sections aggregating nearly 3,000 miles along major arterial and strategic routes, widening of about 300 miles of national highway routes near large cities; reconstruction and widening of weak and narrow minor bridges, replacement of existing level-crossing by under/over bridges where traffic hold-up is prolonged; construction of bypasses at selected places near congested towns and construction of about 50 miles of express way.

I now come to tourism. I am happy to say that we have reached a record figure so far of 1,56,673 so far as tourist traffic is concerned in the year 1964. This compares very favourably against the figure of 1,40,821 in 1963. Our earnings have gone up from Rs. 20 crores in 1963 to Rs. 23 crores in 1964. This however does not include the earnings that are estimated by the I.A.C. or Air-India from tourists who come to India and it will be appreciated that the figure must be much larger. Shri Masani said, the figure of 1,56,000 is not a big number and said that it could be increased to 6 or 7 times that number. Dr. Mahishi said that spectacular progress has not been made and traffic has increased in India only to the extent of 12 per cent as against 200 per cent in Japan, Lebanon and UAR. The exact figures for U.A.R. are 39 per cent. The 1964 figures are not available. In Lebanon the figure is 43 per cent. The figure for Japan is less than 12 per cent. U.A.R. and Lebanon figures also include the traffic from neighbouring countries which has enormously increased. In our traffic we do not include any traffic from Pakistan etc. Now, world increase in this year was only of the order of 10 per cent. in 1963 over 1962. The attainment of the figure of 12 per cent is an achievement which is not bad.

Shri Bade: About Italy, may I know what is the percentage of progress regarding the tourist traffic?

Shri Raj Bahadur: For European countries the figure is 6 per cent. because they have already developed their tourist trade. But I would say that barring about ten countries like Japan, Australia, Greece, UAR, Yugoslavia, Spain and Portugal, we have fared very well. In fact, except for 1962, our increase has been higher than the global increase and between the year 1956 and 1960, it was as much as 20 per cent. Now, we can realise that Japan, Greece, UAR, Yugoslavia, Spain and Portugal are enjoying geographical advantage. They are in the close proximity to other countries from where traffic emanates. They are near U.S.A. India is right on the opposite side of the world and for Americans or for Europeans, it is very far off. A figure of 12 per cent for India should not be considered to be too small.

Then, so far as the question of foreign exchange was concerned, a comparison was made and it was stated that foreign exchange in case of tourism has gone down, that it used to be on the fourth place in the export industry and it is on the ninth place and so on. May I inform the House that it was not on the fourth place formerly? It was on the fifth or sixth place. But to compare cashew kernels and oilcake with tourism will be the height of absurdity, if I may say so, because there is a peculiar feature about tourism. Tourism does

not depend on encouragement of the growers of cashew kernels or, for that matter, producers of oil-cakes etc. it depends upon a wide variety of facilities, of conditions, that have to be created.

Members were right when they said that accommodation was short, transport facilities for tourists have to be created, etc. Socio-economic conditions come in; our poverty, our squalor, etc. Unsanitary conditions also play a part. Now, the tourist department cannot create all those conditions in one night or overnight. It has to build up the entire economy of the country. It has to build up to a level where we can drive away squalor, poverty, unsanitary conditions, etc. and we can create good and beautiful places of tourist resort. We have in fact embarked upon a programme like that. We have selected a few places of tourist importance and we may have to participate in the integral development of such places. We have selected them and our idea is that we have to improve the road communications to them and we have to beautify the surroundings and approach roads. We have to undertake a number of steps in that particular direction. The nature of tourism is therefore essentially different from any other export industry and I would say that it would be very wrong to compare, very unfair to compare the tourist industry with any other type of export industry like jute or textiles or cashew kernels or oilcakes.

We have taken a new turn in our policy. So far our policy was only promotional. We used to publicise tourism. We used to publicise the various places for tourists in our country and then we used to leave it to the private sector to create the necessary facilities for tourism, hotels, transport, entertainment and all that. After a great deal of deliberation and as a result of the recommendation of the Jha Committee report, we decided that the State has to enter into this particular field. It has to fill up the gaps. It has to be done. It has been decided that we should set up two corporations....

श्री अचल सिंह : प्राइवेट सैक्टर में कैसे इम्प्रवमेंट कर पायेंगे ?

Shri Raj Bahadur: Private sector seems to think that they are really the ideal, the model for everybody. So far as the industry is concerned we can only say that we try to bring about some sort of discipline and some sort of improvement by pursuading them. We also intend to promote legislation in course of time so far as hotels are concerned and certain other allied activities are concerned. These two corporations will essentially aim at filling the gap wherever they exist in the case of hotel accommodation, transport and other facilities.

A criticism was levelled that enough hotel rooms are not coming up. Till we announced the creation of these corporations it was really a fact that much enterprise or investment was not coming forth but we have seen during the course of the last one year that there was a spurt in hotel construction activity. As many as 12 hotels with a capacity of about 2,037 beds are at present under construction. That is, as much as Rs. 7.04 crores is going to be invested in those hotels in six cities and I am sure that in the course of the next 18 months to 2 years when these hotels would come up we would have made reasonable progress in the matter of construction of hotels in the public sector too.

A criticism was made about the hotel prices. I am glad to say this and pay my compliments to the industry that between October, 1961 to April, 1964, they have not increased the prices beyond what we allowed them to do. The total increase despite all the price increases all round has been only of the order of ten per cent. They have allowed themselves to be again subjected to our discipline and they have promised that till the

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end of 1965 they would not increase the hotel prices.

A criticism was made that the report of the Hotel Classification Committee was not submitted to the House. I may inform the House that two copies of the report were sent to the Parliament Library. Then came certain injunctions etc. from court and we could not publish the Report.

Another criticism was made that four out of six top officials of the tourist department belong to one State and as many as 6 officers of the overseas tourist offices of the Tourist Department out of 9 also belong to the same State. I must frankly admit, I was not aware of it. If there are any complaints which the hon. Member has in regard to any favouritism being done, nepotism being done, I would be glad to have some concrete case, some concrete instances of such complaints. We shall have it investigated. But the point is this. I took pains to see whether any one of these appointments was made either by the Ministry on its own and then regularisation done through the UPSC or by the Department and I find that not one single appointment was made without their recommendation and specifically without the recommendation of the UPSC. All appointments have been made like that. It may be sheer coincidence, but again, when I took around, I find that there are a number of other departments where the same thing could be said perhaps, but I would not like to do so because that does not help us, that does not help us in the emotional integration, it does not help us really in thinking broadly in the sense of one nation. It does not help us for instance to give credit to merit, and to merit alone, wherever it comes from. That is the point. Such a question has been raised in the House for the first time. I am sorry, but since it has come, I will welcome it if any concrete instance of favouritism is brought to our notice.

Shri Indrajit Gupta was rather anxious about the 50 American cars and the utilisation of PL 480 funds for American tourists. So far as the cars are concerned, we will not have to spend any foreign exchange. We are getting them, because we want to strengthen our tourist plan and to strengthen the base or, to use the usual technical parlance, the infra-structure of tourism. We want to provide more facilities for transport for our tourists.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: You said we need not spend any foreign exchange for the cars. Are you getting them free?

Shri Raj Bahadur: We are getting them under some arrangement. I do not want to go further into that matter.

Regarding PL 480 funds, it is a matter of financial arrangement between our government and the United States Government. It has been decided that to the extent of 2 million dollars, i.e., about Rs 1 crores may be utilised for tourist purposes by the American Government. The Americans are spending here about Rs. 3 crores in foreign exchange. I hope more foreign exchange will be earned by us through American tourists. Even America is suffering from some sort of balance of payment difficulty and they are also trying to tighten up travelling. We have to take all these matters in that particular perspective.

A very bitter criticism was made by Shri Gupta about the head of the Hotel Corporation. He said, we have violated the principle that the Secretary of a ministry should not be the head of a corporation or undertaking.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: I did not say that. I said, the same person has been made the head of this corporation who is both the Secretary of another ministry and the head of IAC. What is the special merit of this person for holding three jobs?

Shri Raj Bahadur: On the basis of merit, it is a first-class and excellent choice. There is an additional reason. Both IAC and Air India have to cater to a large number of passengers and customers; so far as food catering is concerned, there is so much in common between the two. It would be really in the fitness of things if the same person were at the head of the Hotel Corporation which can provide the necessary catering arrangement and the other things. The fact of the matter is that this particular officer has high merit and background behind him. He is not the Secretary of the Transport Ministry.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: I said he is the Secretary of another ministry.

Shri Raj Bahadur: In order to determine exactly the foreign tourist expenditure, a sample survey is being conducted this year. This survey will also cover economic aspects of tourism in India determining the cost-benefit ratio. A well-known foreign expert, Dr. Henry Durrant, of Gallop Poll Limited, in the field of market research has been invited for a short period to advise the tourist department on this subject. We have also made an arrangement for joint publicity with Air India.

The Pacific Area Travel Association —PATA—which has elected the Director-General of Tourism as Chairman for this year is going to have its annual convention in Delhi in 1966. It has as many as 28 Government members and over 500 non-Government members in the field of travel and they will also be coming to Delhi next year. The Association is primarily concerned with the promotion of tourism to areas in the Pacific and the Orient from the United States and Europe. Since the formation of the Association, tourism to these areas has increased by as much as three times and we hope India will also greatly benefit by the membership of PATA.

I come to shipping. To begin with, may I express my thanks to Shri Raghunath Singh for the kind references he made? May I also dispel certain apprehensions that he has given expression to? He says, we are losing Rs. 124 crores per annum on freight. Our estimated foreign trade is about Rs. 2000 crores. At 10 per cent of that, the total freight we have to give is Rs. 200 crores. Our legitimate share out of this is Rs. 100 crores. The other Rs. 100 crores we cannot claim. So, it cannot be said that we are losing Rs. 124 crores. Secondly the whole thing has to be viewed against the past background. In 1950-51, before planning began, our gross foreign exchange earnings from shipping was only Rs. 7.29 crores. In 1956-57, that is after the end of the first plan it increased to Rs. 17.45 crores. In 1962-63 it was Rs. 34.29 crores. But in 1963-64, it jumped up to Rs. 43.13 crores, i.e. an increase of 25 per cent over the last year's figure. This is no mean achievement.

Even in cargo handling in 1962-63, it was of the order of 35.38 million tonnes. In 1963-64 it went up to 52.73 million tonnes an increase of almost 50 per cent. Thus a progressively increasing share. Part of our trade is carried in our vessels.

The most important is the liner trade where we are catering to as much as 35 per cent of our foreign trade. So far as bulk trade is concerned, only as late as 1962 we began acquiring bulk carriers. We have now 9 bulk carriers. Orders for 12 more have been placed. We hope 3 more will be ordered, bringing the total to 24 bulk carriers, which means it will enable us to have a bigger share of our bulk trade also.

So far as overseas tanker trade is concerned, we have made a beginning and we have already acquired three oil tankers. Six of our bulk carriers are also carrying on cross-trade, i.e. carrying cargo for some other third country.

So far as acquisition of shipping is concerned, up till the end of the second plan, the total tonnage acquir-

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ed by the country was only 8.57 lakh GRT. In the first four years of the third plan, we have already acquired 7.15 lakh GRT. In the last year of the third plan under discussion, 1.76 lakh GRT will be added and the total will be 8.91 lakh GRT which is more than all the acquisitions we had made till 1956-57. If we take out scrappings from this, which amount to 2.48 lakh GRT, the net addition would be of the order of about 6 lakh GRT. The total tonnage in operation would be about 1.5 million tonnes. If we add another .5 million GRT which will be on firm order or under construction at the end of the third plan, the total tonnage of our shipping would be about 2 million GRT. So, let it be realised that the growth has been of a very rapid character. The rate of net addition per annum was 17,800 GRT for the first plan, 75,400 GRT for the second plan and 1,35,500 GRT for the third plan. All this increase has been achieved without any increase in plan allocations and without any substantial release of foreign exchange from the free resources. Most of the acquisitions have been on the basis of self-financing.

Coming to the fourth plan targets, with the additional .5 million tons which will be on firm order and which we hope will be put in operation in the next 18 to 24 months' time, we shall have in the first two years of the fourth plan 2 million tons in operation. We propose to have a target of 3 million tons in operation for the fourth plan and another .5 million tons on order or under construction at the end of the fourth plan, making a total of 3.5 million tons for the fourth plan in all. So far as our coastal shipping is concerned, we have a fleet of 35 lakh tons now and at the end of the Third Plan, it would be 4.15 lakh tons which will satisfy the targets that we have laid down for ourselves.

In the overseas trade, our shipping tonnage has increased from 5.65 lakh GRT on 1-4-61 to 10.05 lakh GRT today. May I take this opportunity to refer to certain observations made by Shri Raghunath Singh about certain agreements with the oil companies? May I say that the agreements were arrived at as far back as 1951-1953 when we did not have a single tanker and were having no prospects of acquiring any tankers. I may quote the relevant clause in those agreements for the benefit of the Members, which runs as follows:

> "Tankers, regardless of flag, importing crude oil or products for the refinery or for marketing operations in India will be permitted to lift products from the refinery for delivery to other ports in India."

This is completely negatory to the provisions of Section 407 of the I.M.S (Indian Merchants' Shipping) Act and the coastal reservation clause therein. Further everything has been made covering that:

> "If in future the Government or any shipping Corporation in which the Government own the majority of the voting shares shall acquire one or more petroleum tankers of a size economically suitable for use in the Company's business, the company, subject to its then existing charter commitments, will enter into discussions with the Government with a view to utilisation of a reasonable number of such tankers".

Despite that, we have succeeded in introducing as many as three of our tankers on the coastal trade.

Now, as regards the question of having more tankers on the coastal trade, it is not clear as to what would be the pattern of movement so far as P.O.L. is concerned. So far as overseas tankers are concerned, we have made a beginning and we propose to go ahead with that.

I examined the position so far as Cochin Refinery is concerned. A lot of charges have been levelled against us. I would say that one of the terms with the Phillips Company is that we have to provide tankers at the competitive rates. Somehow or other we could not do so. I was also not happy initially with the contract that we had to enter into. But what could be done about it? Shri Raghunath Singh expressed dissatisfaction at the reduction in the rate of rebate for second-hand vessels. I would say that there has been a good lot of correspondence and we have already discussed this matter with the Finance Minister and I am happy to say that he has accepted in principle that so far as the new ships are concerned, the rebate will remain at 40% but so far as old ships are concerned, i.e., ships which are not more than seven years old, the rate of rebate will be 30% and not 20% which has been raised by 10% and for ships which are more than seven years old, the rate of rebate will be 20%. This has been done with a view to enable our shipping tonnage to remain modern. We are happy to say that at present our fleet as it stands to-day has got as many as 60% modern, new vessels, and if we take into account the overseas fleet itself, the new tonnage or new new tonnage is 80% and we want to retain that. It is no good going in for old ships.

One point that was made by Shri Raghunath Singh was that 4,73,800 GRT of shipping had been ordered on the basis of 40% Development rebate which will be adversely affected by the reduction in the rebate. This would be the case if all this tonnage were second-hand, but that is not so. I may tell him that only 30,500 GRT second-hand tonnage has been acquired and not 4,73,800 GRT after 1-4-1964, and the further second-hand tonnage on order is only 1.1 lack GRT. The cases may be taken up on merits if proper representations are made.

Now, something was said by Mr. Indrajit Gupta about the Shipping Corporation. He made rather caustic observations.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: This is the recommendation of the Public Undertakings Committee.

Shri Raj Bahadur: He referred to the Public Sector Corporation. If I give a reply straightway, I would perhaps be violating the ruling—I would be defying the ruling—which has been given by the hon. Speaker this morning. I would first write to the Finance Minister and then reply to Mr. Gupta. I think he will permit me to read the same report from which he has quoted. What is wrong about that? He has made two charges. Slow rate of tonnage expansion is the first charge. As far as Public Sector Corporations are concerned, I would reply to him straightway. So far as the Shipping Corporation is concerned, this is what has been said by the Public Undertakings Committee.

> "The Committee feel that the Corporation has made satisfactory progress in acquiring tonnage, covering routes touching the country and in earning profits. It has also contributed to putting the country on the shipping map of the world."

I think this is what the Committee has said about the functioning of the Public Sector Corporation. Until two years back, the Corporation had been earning some profits. This has not been making profit only recently. I was really surprised that Mr. Indrajit Gupta also referred to another particular item. In this he said that the Corporation has not been able to make a significant contribution in taking up for operation new routes which are not being operated by any Indian lines.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: I am not saying that. This is what the Committee said. You are forcing the Corporation to operate in the unremunerative routes which the private shippers refused to operate. This is what I said.

Shri Raj Bahadur: I would reply to that. On page 9, paras 31-32 this is what the Public Undertakings Committee says:—

> "The Committee feel that less remunerative routes should also be operated by Indian Shipping companies with a view to promote the expert trade of the country. They however think that the Corporation should not be exclusively asked to operate such routes. It would be desirable if there would be an equitable distribution of the more profitable as also the less profitable routes between the private and public sector shipping concerns."

I would also add the following; we have been asked to do that.

> "Further, the operation of such less remunerative services should be undertaken only on specific directives from Government and not by the Corporation on its own. Where such activities are undertaken in public interest, the Corporation should give details in its annual reports and accounts and their effect on its overall working."

So far as the principle is concerned, ther can be no exception to this. In fact we are entirely in agreement with this but the shipping companies are disinclined to agree with this. The result has been that a criticism has been leveled against the Corporation by Shri Indrajit Gupta that we have not been able to make any contribution in taking up for operation any new route. Apart from the five routes that had been opened, earlier two more routes have now been opened viz., India-Poland and India—U.A.R.

Shri Daji (Indore): We are putting it this way. As a Member of the Committee on Public Undertakings, I say that the Committee has no objection to the Shipping Corporation running unremunerative routes as a new entrepreneur. But, if the private companies refuse to take un-remunerative routes, then they should not be given a share of the running of routes like India—Poland. On the one hand you allow them the remunerative routes and on the other you give them their share. The remunerative routes should be shared equally by the Corporation and the private shipping companies.

Shri Raj Bahadur: We shall take up the recommendation made by the Committee on Public Undertakings. There is no question of giving remunerative routes to the private sector companies at the expense of the public sector. In fact, the figures will show that. The following are the figures so far as expansion of tonnage is concerned. As things stand to-day, the Shipping Corporation's tonnage in April, 1961 was 1.26 lakhs G R T.; in April, 1965 the tonnage has gone up to 12.49 lakhs G.R.T. an increase of 98%. In the case of private sector shipping companies, putting these all together, in April, 1961, the tonnage was 6.94 lakhs GRT while today, it is 11.12 lakh GRT. There is an increase of 60%. Therefore, against an increase and expansion registered by the public sector Shipping Corporation of the order of 98 per cent, the private sector shipping established only an increase of 60 per cent, which means that the charge that has been levelled at us, that we have not been trying to expand the activities of the Shipping Corporation and adding more tonnage, is not well founded. 20 more vessels have been ordered by the Shipping Corporation having a tonnage of 1.98 lakh GRT. It will take the fleet of the Shipping Corporation to a figure of 5 lakh GRT and at the end of the Third Plan out of a total

tonnage of 2 million GRT we would have 25 per cent in the Public sector. But our intention is to increase the tonnage further and to have 50 per cent of shipping in the public sector as far as possible.

So far as other factors are concerned which relate directly to the criticism flowing out from the public sector undertakings, I will confine myself to what I have already said. I would like to make a submission to the Committees. I would expect that this House and all the Committees would give due encouragement to whatever is achieved by the public sector undertakings, and the criticism that is offered should be such that does not discurage the government officials or the public servants who are undertaking a very difficult and responsible function. It will be appreciated that on the one hand we have been asked that we should calculate our profits after making allowance for the rebate that we are granted. The private sector shipping companies are not asked to do that. That is a matter which I would like the House to see in the context of the following facts and figures.

The India Steamship Company, which is a very old company, showed a loss of Rs. 30 lakhs in 1962-63. The Scindias have made a profit of Rs. 62 lakhs—they were losing before that. The mighty P & O Company, which is one of the largest shipping companies of the world with a fleet 20 times more than that of the Shipping Corporation of India has made a profit of only $500,000—a little over Rs. 65 lakhs. Against that the Shipping Corporation has shown a profit of Rs. 1.07 lakhs, Rs. 1.25 lakhs and all that. I think, therefore, the people in the Shipping Corporation deserve a pat on their back.

May I now come to the question of ports. Shri Maniyangadan and some other hon. friends have expressed their anxiety about the development of ports. In fact, I think, Shri Dwivedy has said that I am rather complacent about the devlopment of ports. I am not at all complacent. If I were complacent, I think we should not have been able to achieve the degree of development we have been able to do. We should not have heard the name of Paradeep, Mangalore, Tuticorin, Ratnagiri, Porbandar or some other project like the Bombay Modernisation Scheme. I am not citing all these things in order to earn credit for them, but it is just to show that we are not complacent about it.

I would say that at the beginning of the Third Plan our capacity so far as total port capacity was concerned, excluding Marmugoa, was 38.2 million tons. By the end of 1965-66 it would go up to 56 million tons—an increase of 33 per cent. So far as outlay is concerned in the Frst Plan we spent Rs. 26 crores out of Rs. 64 crores, in the Second Plan we spent Rs. 45 crores out of Rs. 98 crores and in the Third Plan, Rs. 91 crores (estimated) out of Rs. 110 crores. The criticism levelled was that we are not able to utilise our allocations. That may be true of the First Plan or the Second Plan. That is because the essential ground work, the essential framework, the infra-structure, for all developmental works has to be created before we can register a rapid pace of development. But in the case of the Third Plan I am happy to say, but for the fact that in the case of Marmugoa we did not have the project report in time, we would have been able to utilise the entire allocation. For that matter, there is some shortfall also in the Bombay Modernisation Scheme. But out of Rs. 110 crores we would be able to spend Rs. 91 crores.

Shri Indrajit Gupta expressed concern about dredging. He said that dredging and other new schemes are lamentably lagging behind. I think he was referring to certain studies made by the Hydraulic Research Department over a number of schemes. But those schemes are in the nature of

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exploration to find out what more can be done. They are not accepted schemes nor are they a part and parcel of the Third Plan or even the Fourth Plan. So far as dredging is concerned, I am confident that the Calcutta Port Commissioners have substantially strengthened their fleet and drafts and the results have not been insignificant. In 1961-62 the quantity of spoil dredged out was 8.3 million tons. In 1962-63 it was 8.5 million tons and in 1963-64, because of the strengthening of dredging arrangements, the quantity dredged out was of the order of 12.8 million tons. The Calcutta Port was showing signs of deterioration. The year of 1961 was the worst, perhaps. If I take the figures for 1957, which follows soon after 1956 the figures about which he quoted, the number of days open for 26 ft. was 49 and it came to zero in 1961. Then, because of additional equipment and the additional steps that we took, it went up to 13 days in 1962, 56 days in 1963 and 40 days in 1964. This would show that the provision of dredging equipment and other steps that we have been taking to keep the Hooghly Channel fully navigable have been adequate. I would say that the maximum draft allowed in 1963 has been of the order of 27' 6".

Shri Indrajit Gupta also referrred to the strike by Assistant Harbour Masters. He thinks that by diverting dredging officers to do Assistant Harbour Masters' work we did allow the work of dredging to suffer. I have shown that the dredging work did not suffer at all. He also made a rather surprising statement that the salinity in the river Hooghly increased because of loss of dredging. Firstly, there was no loss of dredging. Secondly, if a few hundred thousand tons of spoil are taken out of billions and trillions of dredging spoil in the river, the salinity cannot increase or decrease. Salinity in the river increase only when fresh water supply is stopped. That happens in the months from October. From October there is dry season and there is no fresh water supply with the result that salinity increases. There is absolutely no connection between dredging and salinity. I hope my hon. friend will not have any misgivings in this connection. The work of dredging has not been neglected at all.

Shri Samanta referred to the question of foreign exchange components for Haldia and asked me for an assurance. I may only say that we are firmly committed to the project of Haldia. We have already spent Rs. 2 crores on Haldia project in various preliminaries. In 1965-66, we propose to spend or we have made a provision for another Rs. 2 crores. We are sure that the World Bank will soon clear the foreign exchange loan that has been promised to it. It is not merely sun-shine stories to breathe false hopes—as Shri Indrajit Gupta put in his phraseology.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: What is the use of your being committed; the question is whether the World Bank is committed.

Shri Raj Bahadur: The World Bank has to be satisfied in regard to certain points . There is no question of any dispute or any conflict between the respective roles of Calcutta, Haldia and Paradeep. Hinterlands of Visakhapatnam and Pradeep are different. Visakhapatnam will serve its own hinterland. Pradeep will handle essentially the ore from Tomka-Daitari Mines. So far as Calcutta and Haldia are concerned, they will serve Barajamda region so far as export of ore is concerned.

Dr. M. S. Aney: So far as Visakhapatnam, Kandla and Gandhidham are concerned, you have made no estimates at all for the current year. What is the reason for that?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I will check on that; I will not try to answer off hand.

The hon. Member, Shri Dwivedy referred to Paradeep. I may tell

him that we are really intending to take over the entire Paradeep Project for execution. I may tell him that so far as accounts are concerned we will be responsible from the date when we take over. To make enquiries into the previous accounts will be a function which does not belong to me. It will be done by the Auditor-General and other agencies concerned. Whatever facilities we can give them for such an investigation, we will give them. But, so far as the development of ports is concerned, I would beg of the hon. Member not to import politics, which is rather extraneous.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: It is not I who imported politics. My hon. friend should remember that it is I who protested against that when politics was introduced in this matter. It was done very much by his own party. I was concerned only with the development of the port.

Shri Raj Bahadur: If I may say so Shri Srinivasan, whose name was mentioned by the hon. Member—he may have his own faults; I do not know—so far as the actual progress of the work is concerned, he has shown results and I would be less than fair to him if, after having done a particular job in a good way, I just brandish a big brush and tar him with that.

So far as the other points are concerned, I do admit that there is a prime need for ship reparing yards all over the country.

So far as Haldia is concerned, it has proved to be viable and it does not overlap, so far as other ports are concerned. Haldia has been amply justified and there is no question of going back on it. If the World Bank gives us the necessary foreign exchange assistance, we shall go forward with this scheme. Otherwise, we shall try to find our own foreign exchange resources for going ahead with the scheme. There is no doubt about it. We already stand committed to it.

So far as Marmagao is concerned, we are going to install a modern plant capable of handling 4 000 tons per hour.

So far as Tuticorin project is concerned, in which Shri Muthiah is taking keen interest, I am glad to tell him that we shall speed up all the works that are in hand and the progress will not be allowed to suffer for want of funds. Time is essentially taken in preparation of designs and plans carefully, which is also of fundamental importance.

A criticism was levelled that nothing was done for Cochin. I think the facts are otherwise. I would only say that the entire Third Plan allocation of Rs. 3·6 crores would be spent on the project for all those items which are included in the Plan. The traffic in that port has increased from 1.6 million tons in 1951-52 to 2.4 million tons in 1962-63.

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida (Anand): What about Dahej port?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I cannot answer about individual ports off hand. Further, the minor ports are the responsibility of the States. We assist them by giving them loans for approved schemes.

Shri Basappa (Tiptur): What about Mangalore port?

Shri Raj Bahadur: For Mangalore we have provided Rs. 2 crores in 1965-66 and the entire amount will be spent. We will not allow the work to suffer for want of funds.

For the Cochin port in the Fourth Plan we have provided for reclamation of land for two new berths, and for replacement of old craft including dredgers etc. A special tanker berth is going to be provided for tankers of 33,000 d.w.t. If necessary, we shall go in for deepening of the channel and building super-tanker berth in course of time.

A reference was made to Neendakara port. I may tell Shri Manivan-

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gadan that that project was sanctioned last year. Whatever revised proposals were received here have also been sanctioned. So, it is rather surprising that we are accused of any delay when there is no fault on our side.

So far as Sethusamudram Project is concerned, we are trying to expedite it. We hope the project will be included in the Fourth Plan. We have already taken advance action in anticipation of that. A PWD circle has been created exclusively for this project. A project officer has been appointed. A Chief Engineer of the rank of a Joint Secretary has also been appointed. A high-powered committee headed by the Transport Secretary himself has been appointed at the Centre for examining the various aspects of the project. The economies of the project are being worked out on an urgent basis by the Director-General, Shipping. A provision exists in the budget for undertaking this project.

So far as the labour situation in the ports is concerned, I am happy to say that by and large the ports have been trouble-free, except for occasional conflicts here and there. The port operations have gone on smoothly. I would say that because of the establishment of the Wage Board we have been able to achieve a good deal of harmony between the port administrations and the labour unions concerned.

Shri Indrajit Gupta was again rather bitter towards me saying that I did not intervene in the AHMs' strike and that I took a rather technical or narrow view of the case. I rebutted that particular insinuation at that time and I do so again in all humility. Because, if it were a question of service conditions, pay, dearness allowance or other facilities for the workers, certainly there would have been some justification for me to go into the matter, which I did in the case of pilots, and which incidentally was the instance quoted by him. In this case, it being entirely an administrative matter it would have been very unwise on my part to have intervened in the strike. I am glad that AHMs have already returned to work.

Shri Indrajit Gupta thought it wise to level another charge at me that I am in league with certain labour leaders and that they issue strike notices and then call off the strikes; I call those leaders and settle their disputes and thereby their prestige goes up. Well, I have tried to find out whether it has been done, whether any strike notices were given and withdrawn and then I called the labour leaders to settle their disputes. No such case has come to my notice. In fact, there are recognised labour unions and labour federations. Whenever they wanted to see me, I had never said that I was not prepared to see them. I am always prepared to see labour and try to help labour.

But the question is: should I be accused of meeting labour leaders simply because I quite suceed in creating harmonious conditions, cordial relations? If creating harmonious conditions is an offence, I am guilty. If creating cordial relations between labour unions and the headquarters is an offence, I am guilty. If I have been able to achieve a certain amount of confidence with the labour leaders, I think I may have to plead guilty again. But I would refuse to be a party—and I say that with all humility—to work for the disruption of labour or their recognised unions.

I think the boot is in the other leg. Shri Gupta seems to be frustrated and despondent because, some how or other, he has not been able to have any hold upon the labour unions, so far as port labour is concerned. So also, in the case of seamen. I cannot help it. But I would rather beg of him to consider how far the use

of such expressions are helpful. I am not at all pessimistic or despondent. I am rather full of optimism and hope. Why should I not be? I am not looking at any moonshine. It is sunshine and you must see the light of it. Then what is the mystery? There is no mystery except the mystery of friendship which you should try and appreciate.

In the case of RSN Company, whose control we have wholly acquired—we have already acquired 500,000 shares at a nominal price of £ 1—while we have got transferred 450,000 shares in our favour, we have allowed 50,000 shares to be retained by them, by the UK Company, for our sake, because they have to pay a large amount of liability like pension and things of that nature. So, we have kept that for the good of the nation, for the good of the country. Now the entire board has been reconstituted. Shri B. B. Ghosh, of the Calcutta Port Commissioners was made Chairman of the Board of Directors and a distinguished officer has been appointed as Managing Director. Things are taking a turn for better. Even then if I am accused, it is more that what meets the eye. I think Shri Indrajit Gupta is having a microscope through which he is able to perceive fine and superfine things which are not there.

About the Chairman of the Hotel Corporation he said that there is something fishy. I do not know how he sniffs of them. I am not used to sniffing at gutters. So far as I am concerned, I would only say that I would like to breathe something of the fresh air. He should also have some fresh air of optimism. I still cannot understand why he should use such expressions.

I would only say one thing more and I am done. I think my hon. friends would recognise the need for our ports developing and developing at a rapid pace. For that we have to modernise and mechanise the handling facilities. If we can create healthy conditions of cordiality between the labour and the administration, we can achieve our purpose, our objective, in a shorter pace of time. Now, what do we propose to do? We want to modernise and mechanise our port handling capacity. But, at the same time, we do not want to render our workers idle or unemployed. Therefore, we are taking up this matter very seriously and we want to embark upon a programme of mechanisation and modernisation of port facilities as best as we can. But at the same time, we shall ensure that there is no unemployment, there is no loss of remuneration and there is no social mal-adjustment and the job displaced persons are compensated by suitable absorption. Either they are trained or they are given alternative employment so that the maximum advantage may be secured both for our social economy and for the labour's domestic budgets.

I have now come to my journey's end. I am grateful to the House for the indulgence which it has shown to me. I welcome the criticism which has been offered to me. I will seriously consider them. I take the brickbats and bouquets in the same spirit.

An hon. Member: What about the Rajasthan Canal?

Shri Raj Bahadur: The matter is under consideration.

Another hon. Member: What about the Sethusamudram project?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I have referred to it in detail.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: May I ask one question?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am sorry, we have already exceeded the time by twenty minutes.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: I will take only half a minute. I simply wanted

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an assurance that after the take over of the RSN Company, the service conditions of the Indian employees would be fully safeguarded. There is widespread apprehension that retrnchment in staff is going to take place.

Shri Raj Bahadur; So far as the question of Indian employees is concerned, it is our duty to do whatever we can. In case, in the process of running this company in an economic way, in an efficient way, certain people have to be found alternative employment, we shall try to do that. That responsibility is ours and, I think, I can expect co-operation in running this industry successfully and efficiently, which has not been in good shape for a number of years.

Mr. Indrajit Gupta levelled the charge that we advanced loans to the company. But he knows very well that those loans were advanced either for modernisation of the craft or for certain operational reasons. In the process of modernisation of the craft itself, a large number of people might be rendered idle. That is the particular problem that we have to face. But I give the assurance that as far as we can, we shall certainly keep the interest of the labour affected in that.

One thing more I would say about the second shipyard because some criticism was made about that. I would say that the delay about which we are accused was really beyond our control. It should be realised that for two years, we were struggling to get collaboration. We have come to a stage where we have got collaboration and some agreements have been arrived at already about the preliminary investigations, project reports, etc. I may inform the House that Mitsubishi of Japan have called for a conference for the conclusion of the rest of the agreement towards the end of April. They have issued the invitation and we shall get it soon. Mr. Ishiguro who is one of their technicians has come here and he will go into the various matters connected with that. The second team of technicians and experts has also been despatched and it is due to arrive here tomorrow or in a few more days. This team will collect data and statistics on ship construction, civil engineering, administration, accounting, etc. The third party is also coming towards the end of this month. They will make the necessary preparatory work for the survey and boring. The boring machines are going to be shipped from Japan on the 23rd instant. I think, with all that information in detail, all doubts about the second shipyard should be set at rest.

Shri Subbaraman (Madurai): He has not made it clear about the Sethusamadram project, as to when it will be started and completed and all that.

Shri Raj Bahadur: I have already answered that. We have appointed a Project Officer, the Chief Engineer and we have created a P.W.D. division. We have taken necessary steps.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Any cut motion to be put separately? No. I shall put all the cut motions to the vote of the House.

All the cut motions were put and negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the fourth column of the order paper, be granted to the President, to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in the course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 89 to 94 and 141 to

143 relating to the Ministry of Transport.

The motion was adopted

[*The motions of Demands for Grants which were adopted by the Lok Sabha are reproduced below.—Ed.*]

DEMAND NO. 89—MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 95,57,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Ministry of Transport'."

DEMAND NO. 90—CENTRAL ROAD FUND

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,67,58,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Central Road Fund'."

DEMAND NO. 91—COMMUNICATIONS (INCLUDING NATIONAL HIGHWAYS)

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 9,49,22,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Communications (including National Highways)'."

DEMAND NO. 92—MERCANTILE MARINE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,26,87,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Mercantile Marine'."

DEMAND NO. 93—LIGHTHOUSES AND LIGHTSHIPS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 97,13,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Lighthouses and Lightships'."

DEMAND NO. 94—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,50,64,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Transport'."

DEMAND NO. 141—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON ROADS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 55,36,90,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Roads'."

DEMAND NO. 142—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON PORTS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,50,25,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Ports'."

DEMAND NO. 143—OTHER CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,17,73,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which

will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Transport'."

MINISTRY OF HEALTH

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House will now take up the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Health for which four hours have been allotted. Those who want to move their cut motions may do so within fifteen minutes.

DEMAND NO. 48—MINISTRY OF HEALTH

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 20,97,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Ministry of Health'."

DEMAND NO. 49—MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 13,45,10,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Medical and Public Health'."

DEMAND NO. 50—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 83,93,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Health'."

DEMAND NO. 131—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,21,33,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Health'."

The Demands are now before the House.

श्री राम सिंह (बहराइच) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय स्वास्थ्य विभाग एक ऐसा विभाग है जो समाज के हर वर्ग के लिये कार्य करता है । इसमें धनी और निर्धन सभी के लिये कार्य होता है । इस पर विचार करते हुए हमारा कर्तव्य है कि हम सरकार को ऐसे सुझाव दें कि मानव कल्याण के लिये स्वास्थ्य विभाग का पूरा सदुपयोग किया जा सके ।

स्वास्थ्य के लिये जल का बहुत अधिक महत्व है । बहुत सी जगहें ऐसी है जहां दिसम्बर व जनवरी तक जल मौजूद रहता है और ऐसी जगहों पर अनेक तरह के रोग लोगों को होते रहते हैं । ऐसी जगहों के लिये पीने के शुद्ध जल के लिये नल आदि का प्रबन्ध किया जाय जिससे लोगों को लाभ प्राप्त हो सके ।

सरकार भोजन की समस्या को लेकर आबादी रोको प्रयोग फैमिली प्लैनिंग के जरिये चला रही है । फैमिली प्लैनिंग का प्रयोग इस देश के स्वास्थ्य के लिये घातक सिद्ध हो रहा है । डाक्टर की रायें मानव की सहज क्रियाओं में बड़ी बाधा डाल रही है । यह यहां की नस्लों को ही कमजोर बना देगी । यहां के जंगलों में करोड़ों एकड़ भूमि बेकार

पड़ी है । उस का कृषि के लिये उपयोग कर के खाद्य समस्या को अच्छी तरह से हल किया जा सकता है । इस दशा को देखते हुए सरकार को कोई अधिकार नहीं है कि खाद्य का बहाना लेकर आने वाली पीढ़ियों को दुर्बल बना दे ।

जिन देशी औषधालयों में अधिक लाभ करने वाली दवा हो उसे ही रजिस्टर्ड होने की आज्ञा सरकार दे और ऐसी ही औषधियों का विकास करने की जरूरत है । जो दवायें रोगों में अधिक लाभ पहुंचाती हैं सरकार उन के बारे में ही प्रयोगशालाओं में प्रयोग कराये ।

सरकार की नीति देशी चिकित्सा प्रणाली के लिये सदा से ही रूखी रही है । सरकार को चाहिये कि आयुर्वेद, यूनानी आदि सब प्रणालियों के लिये बिलकुल आधुनिक तरह के अस्पताल खोले जिन में आधुनिक औजार, नर्सों और शैया कक्षों का भी आधुनिक अस्पतालों की तरह से उपयोग हो । उत्तर प्रदेश में सिर्फ डिस्पेन्सीरज ही खुली हैं । वहां किसी बड़े आयुर्वेद औषधालयों की स्थापना नहीं हुई है । इन प्रणालियों में अलग अलग रोगों के जो विशेषज्ञ हैं उन को अपने अपने अलग अलग औषधालय खोलने के लिये सुविधा प्रदान की जाये । और सरकार उनको प्रोत्साहन दे । उनको भी वे सुविधाएं मिलें जो कि डाक्टरों को दी जाती हैं ।

16 hrs.

कुछ ऐसे असाध्य रोग हैं जिनका ऐलोपेथी में कोई समुचित इलाज नहीं हो पाता । उन को बड़े से बड़ा डाक्टर लाइलाज कर देता है । उन सब रोगों का इलाज आयुर्वेद में है । यदि सरकार रुचि ले और अनुसन्धान के लिये पर्याप्त धन की व्यवस्था करे तो आयुर्वेदिक औषधियों के प्रयोग से इन रोगों में बहुत लाभ हो सकता है ।

ऐलोपेथी के हस्पताल भी ठीक कार्य नहीं कर रहे हैं । बहुत बड़े बड़े भवनों का निर्माण तो हुआ है, लेकिन कहीं तो डाक्टर नहीं है, सिर्फ कम्पाउंडर वगैरह ही काम करते हैं और कहीं पर औषधियों का अभाव है । और जहां औषधियां हैं वहां सरकारी अधिकारियों या सत्ताधारी वर्ग के ही कामों में ऐसी औषधियां आतीं हैं । ऐसे जहां कहीं भी अस्पताल हैं, गरीब जनता उन से लाभ नहीं उठा पाती । ऐसे अस्पतालों में गरीब जनता को चलतु दवाएं दी जाती हैं, और मंहगी दवाओं के लिये उनको बाजार में भेज दिया जाता है । आज जब खाद्य समस्या ऐसी है कि लोग भूखों मर रहे हैं, तो ये कैसे उम्मीद की जा सकती है कि वे गरीब लोग मंहगी दवा ला कर लाभ उठा सकेंगे । सरकार को चाहिए कि ऐसे अस्पतालों में डाक्टरों की समुचित संख्या बढ़ावे और पर्याप्त दवाओं का स्टाक वहां रखे, और इस बात का भी ध्यान रखे कि उनका प्रयोग गरीबों के लिए भी हो ।

देश के अन्दर कुछ चुने हुए डाक्टर ऐसे हैं जो कि शहरों में रहते हैं, और उनका लाभ देश की देहाती जनता नहीं ले पाती है । सरकार को ऐसा प्रबन्ध करना चाहिए जिससे कि उन डाक्टरों का लाभ और अच्छे वैद्यों का लाभ देहाती जनता को भी मिल सके ।

16.01 hrs.

[SHRI T. H. SONAVANE *in the Chair*]

ऐलोपेथी, यूनानी और आयुर्वेद, इन सभी प्रणालियों के विशेषज्ञों को एक ऐसी सभा करनी चाहिए जिसमें ये लोग असाध्य रोगों के बारे में आपस में विचार करें, और उनके इलाज के लिये अच्छे सुझाव दें । इस से यह होगा कि उनके इस ज्ञान का लाभ दूसरे लोगों को भी प्राप्त हो सकेगा । ऐसा करने से हमारा चिकित्सा विभाग नई प्रणाली निकाल सकता है, जिसमें देशी और विदेशी सभी चिकित्सा प्रणालियों की अच्छाइयां हों, और दूषित प्रभाव उसमें न रहें ।

अपने देश में देशी चिकित्सा का बहुत महत्व है । यहां पर ऐसी अनुसन्धान संस्थाएं

[श्री रामसिंह]

होनी चाहिये जिनमें अपने लोग तो सीखे ही बाहर के लोग भी आकर उनमें शिक्षा प्राप्त कर सकें ।

हर जिले के अन्दर यह शिकायत है कि वहां अस्पतालों में न तो ठीक से दवाएं मिलती है और न कोई ठीक से देखने वाला है । इस लिए मेरा सुझाव है कि हर साल कम से कम एक बार कोई वरिष्ठ डाक्टर इन अस्पतालों का निरीक्षण किया करे ताकि वहां पर दवाओं की समुचित प्रबन्ध होता रहे ।

अभी चेचक, क्षय और कुष्ठ जैसे रोगों के लिए कोई ठीक से प्रबन्ध नहीं हो सका है । सरकार को चाहिए कि इन के ऊपर विशेष रूप से ध्यान दे और अगर किसी दूसरी पद्धति में इन रोगों का अच्छा इलाज हो सकता है तो उसका लाभ जनता को देने की व्यवस्था की जाए ।

इसके साथ-साथ मुझे अवसर दिया गया जिसके लिये मैं धन्यवाद देता हूं ।

श्रीमती कन्नावर (चांदा) : सभापति महोदय, मैं स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय के खर्च की मांगों का समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ी हुई हूं। स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय स्वास्थ्य, औषधि नियंत्रण तथा खाद्य अपमिश्रण की रोकथाम तथा स्थानीय स्वायत्त शासन के सभी विषयों एवं ग्राम और नगर आयोजन के राष्ट्रीय स्तर के विषय से सम्बन्ध रखता है ।

सबसे बड़ी चीज यह है कि हर एक का स्वास्थ्य अच्छा होना चाहिए । अगर स्वास्थ्य अच्छा है तो हर चीज अच्छी है । इसलिए देश के लिए सब से जरूरी चीज स्वास्थ्य है । इस के लिए सरकार को आधुनिकतम उपाय काम में लाने चाहिएं ।

अच्छे स्वास्थ्य के लिए खान पान की चीजें शुद्ध होनी चाहिएं । लेकिन आज कल दूध में पानी है, घी में मिलावट रहती है और आज जो भी चीजें मिलती हैं शुद्ध नहीं मिलती हैं और इस कारण देश में रोग फैलते हैं । छोटे गांवों में तो और भी ज्यादा रोग फैलते हैं । इसका कारण यह है कि एक तो वहां का रहन सहन ठीक नहीं है । वहां आस पास बहुत सी गन्दगी रहती है, कूड़ा कचरा भी रहता है, जो बारिश का पानी होता है वह भी जमा रहता है । इस कारण वहां बहुत से रोग होने की सम्भावना रहती है । इन कारणों से वहां रोग बहुत बढ़ रहे हैं । शहरों में तो नालियों, मोरियों आदि का इन्तिजाम है, फ्लश की लैट्रिन्स हैं, और भी बातों का सुभीता है । लेकिन छोटे छोटे गांवों में यह सुविधा न होने के कारण उन की रोकथाम के लिए कोई प्रबन्ध नहीं है । शहरों में और कस्बों में तो फिलहाल कुछ कुछ कार्य हो रहा है लेकिन सुदूर देहातों में जहां कि इस तरह का काम होना चाहिए वहां यह काम होता नहीं है । आज आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि सरकार गांवों में स्वास्थ्य तथा आवश्यक चिकित्सा व्यवस्था करने की ओर सक्रिय कदम उठाये । जो गांव इंटीरियर में बसे हैं उन की ओर विशेष रूप से ध्यान दिया जाय और उन में सुधार तथा विकास के लिए अधिक पैसा खर्च किया जाय ।

ग्रामों में विशेष रूप से गंदे पानी की निकासी के लिए, पक्की नालियां बनाने के लिए पानी की सुविधा के लिए कुओं और हैंड-पंपों के लगाने की पूरी शक्ति से कोशिश करनी चाहिए । साथ ही प्रत्येक ग्राम में एक डाक्टर की व्यवस्था भी होनी चाहिये जिससे बीमारी के इलाज में अधिक विलम्ब न हो । एक छोटी सी डिस्पैंसरी एक गांव के लिए काफी है । गांवों में नर्सों की भी व्यवस्था नहीं है । कई जगह ग्रामसेविकाएं हैं लेकिन बहुत सी जगहों पर वे नहीं हैं । कई जगहों पर एक छोटे, मोटे मकान में छोटा सा अस्पताल तो बना हुआ है लेकिन वहां डाक्टर नहीं मिलते हैं इसलिए प्रत्येक ग्राम में एक डाक्टर तथा नर्स की व्यवस्था आप

को करनी चाहिए। इसके अलावा वहां गांवों में ठीक तरीके से दवाइयां भी नहीं मिलती हैं। स्वास्थ्य के क्षेत्र में अगर हम दृष्टि डालें तो पायेंगें कि आज भी वह करीब करीब उसी अवस्था में है जिस अवस्था में वे पहले थे। इसके लिए मैं मंत्री महोदया से प्रार्थना करती हूं कि शहरों की ओर तो आप जरूर ख़याल देते हैं लेकिन साथ ही साथ ग्रामवासियों की ओर भी अब विशेष रूप से ध्यान दें।

दूसरी बात यह है कि जहां कहीं बड़े बड़े दवाखाने हैं तो क्या वह दवाखाने बगैर एम० बी० बी० एस० डाक्टर के कहीं चल सकते नहीं हैं। जहां कुछ दवाखाने हैं भी वहां ठीक से व्यवस्था नहीं है। बहुत सी जरूरत की चीजें मिलती नहीं हैं। कितनी ही जगहों पर तो कोटन तक भी सुलभ नहीं होती है और रोगी को यदि प्लास्टर चढ़ाना होता है तो उसे खुद खरीद कर बाजार से लाना पड़ता है। अस्पताल बहुत बड़े बड़े हैं लेकिन वहां पर बहुत सी आवश्यक चीजों की कमी है इसलिये मेरा निवेदन है कि उनकी पूर्ति के लिए आवश्यक क़दम तत्काल उठाये जायं। अस्पताल बन जाने के कारण जिसे देखिये वह इन की तरफ दौड़ता है क्योंकि सब को मालूम है कि अस्पताल एक अच्छी चीज है और आज काफ़ी अधिक संख्या में लोग उस का फ़ायदा लेते हैं। लेकिन इस के लिये आवश्यकता है कि वहां पर बिस्तरों की संख्या बढ़ायी जाय। अभी अस्पताल तो हैं लेकिन वहां पर पर्याप्त बिस्तरे रोगियों के लिए उपलब्ध नहीं हैं और उन के अभाव में आज काफ़ी रोगी नीचे पड़े रहते हैं। बेचारे डाक्टर भी उस हालत में क्या कर सकते हैं क्योंकि रोगी ज्यादा हैं और बिस्तर कम हैं। चूंकि पलंग काफी नहीं होते हैं इसलिए अस्पतालों में उन्हें रोगियों को नीचे जमीन पर डालना पड़ता है। इसलिए अस्पतालों में बैड्स की संख्या बढ़ायी जाय।

नागपुर मैडिकल कालेज में और अन्य बड़े बड़े मैडिकल कालिजेज में भी नर्सेज की कमी है और नर्सेज की कमी होने के कारण उन्हें अधिक ड्यूटी करनी पड़ती है। सात या आठ घंटे के बजाय उन्हें दस-दस और बारह बारहघंटे की ड्यूटी करनी होती है। मंत्री महोदय से मेरी प्रार्थना है कि वे इस ओर ध्यान दें और अस्पतालों में नर्सेज की कमी को दूर करें।

नागपुर का मेयो अस्पताल छात्रों को आर० एम० पी० की उपाधि प्रदान किया करता था किन्तु कुछ समय से यह अधिकार उस से छीन लिया गया है। आज इस बात की आम चर्चा की जाती है कि देहातों के लिए हमें डाक्टर्स नहीं मिलते हैं लेकिन जिस संस्था द्वारा छात्रों को आर० एम० पी० की उपाधि प्रदान कर डाक्टर ट्रेन किया जाता था और फिर उसे देहातों में भेज दिया जाता था उस कोर्स को बन्द कर दिया गया है और फिर कहा यह जाता है कि हमें गांवों के लिए डाक्टर्स मिलते नहीं हैं हम क्या करें। नागपुर मेयो अस्पताल में यह अभी तक आर० एम० पी० का कोर्स चलता था लेकिन पता नहीं किस कारण से तीन, चार साल से यह कोर्स बंद कर दिया गया है। देहातों में ग्रामीणों के स्वास्थ्य की देखभाल करने और उनके रोगों का उपचार करने के लिए डाक्टर्स की जरूरत है लेकिन यह एम० बी० बी० एस० डाक्टर्स वहां कैसे जा सकते हैं? यह लोग तो शहरों में ही रह कर अपनी प्रेक्टिस आदि करना चाहते हैं। वे गांवों में नहीं जाना चाहते है। एम० बी० बी० एस० की डिग्री प्राप्त कर लेने के पश्चात उनकी इच्छा नहीं होती कि वे जाकर देहातों में काम करें। इस के लिए मेरा सुझाव है कि गांवों में अलोपैथी के साथ साथ आयुर्वेदिक और होम्योपैथिक चिकित्सा पद्धति का अधिक प्रसार किया जाय। वहां अगर इन चिकित्सा व्यवस्थाओं को आगे बढ़ाया जाय तो ग्रामीणों का बड़ा हित होगा। होम्योपैथिक चिकित्सा पद्धति एक बहुत अच्छी चिकित्सा पद्धति है और सरकार को उसे हर तरह से प्रोत्साहन देना चाहिए व उसकी व्यवस्था का परसार करना चाहिए। इस के अलावा

[श्रीमती कन्नमवार]

मेरा यह सुझाव है कि देश में बढ़ते हुए डाक्टरों के अभाव को दूर करने के लिए यह आवश्यक है कि मेवों अस्पताल को फिर से इसका अधिकार दे दिया जाय और इस आर०एम० पी० कोर्स को जोकि वहां पर अभी कुछ समय पहले तक चलता था और अब बन्द कर दिया गया है उसे पुनः शुरू कर दिया जाय। ऐसा किया जाना ठीक रहेगा क्योंकि देहातों में जाने के लिए देहातों के ही लड़के तैयार होते हैं। गरीबों के लड़के जोकि वहां पर आर० एम० पी० का कोर्स कर लेते हैं वे देहातों में सेवा करने के लिए जाते हैं। एम०बी०बी०एस० कोर्स में लोगों को बहुत कम दाखिला मिल पाता है और गरीब लोगों को तो खासतौर से उसमें निराशा का सामना ही करना पड़ता है। होता यह है कि इंटर साइंस करने के बाद जब इधर से छात्रों को निराशा होती है तो बी० एस० सी० या एम० एस० सी० करके और कोई दूसरी नौकरी पकड़ते हैं। वे चाहते हैं कि एक छोटे मोट डाक्टर बन कर देश की सेवा करें गांव वालों की सेवा करें लेकिन उन की इच्छा पूरी नहीं होती है इसलिए यह जो आर० एम० पी० का साढ़े तीन साल का कोर्स है इसे फिर से चालू किया जाय ताकि उनकी गांव वालों की सेवा करने की इच्छा पूरी हो सके। देखा यह गया है कि बहुत से डाक्टर्स एम. बी. बी. एस. होने के बाद देहात में जाने के बजाय शहरों में प्राइवेट प्रेक्टिस करना पसन्द करते हैं क्योंकि वहां उनको अधिक मुनाफा होने की संभावना रहती है। शहरों में प्रेक्टिस कर के वे अधिक पैसा कमाने की आशा करते हैं। इसलिए भी यह आवश्यक है कि गांवों में होम्योपैथिक और आयुर्वेदिक चिकित्सा व्यवस्था का समुचित बन्दोबस्त किया जाय। होम्योपैथिक प्रणाली से बच्चों की बीमारी में विशेषरूप से सहायता मिल सकती है।

अभी तक गांवों में दस, दस और बारह बारह साल से आयुर्वेदिक इलाज वहां के अनुभवी लोगों द्वारा किया जाता था और वे बहुत अच्छ आयुर्वेदिक डाक्टर्स कहलाते थे लेकिन अब इस तरह का प्रतिबन्ध उन पर लगा दिया गया है कि बगैर सर्टिफिकेट के बगैर आवश्यक लाइसेंस के वे अपना धंधा नहीं कर सकते हैं और डाक्टर्स की वहां पहले ही कमी होती है तो ग्रामीणों की चिकित्सा व्यवस्था बड़ी असंतोषजनक हो जाती है। अभी भी देश में कितनी जगहें ऐसी हैं जहां आयुर्वेदिक भी नहीं है, होम्योपैथिक भी नहीं है और एलोपैथिक भी नहीं है। आज आजादी को प्राप्त हुए 17 साल हो गये लेकिन ग्रामवासियों की अभी तक वही दुर्दशा चल रही है। सरकार को तत्काल इस ओर विशेष ध्यान देकर समुचित व्यवस्था इस के लिए करनी चाहिए।

आज गांवों में गंदगी रहने के कारण और शुद्ध पानी की सुविधा न रहने के कारण वहां पर मलेरिया, फाइलेरिया, कुष्ट और चेचक आदि रोग फैलते हैं।

पहले कुष्ट रोग का निवारण करने के लिए काफ़ी उत्साह दिखाया गया लेकिन अब वैसा उत्हसाह दृष्टिगोचर नहीं होता है और कुछ जगह ठीक से दवाई भी नहीं मिलती है, गोलियां भी नहीं मिलती हैं। कुष्ट रोग वालों को जो इंजेक्संस मिलते थे वे भी अब ठीक प्रकार से नहीं मिलते हैं।

हमारे महाराष्ट्र में अमरावती जिले में पटवर्धन साहब का कुष्ठधाम है वैसे ही मनोहर राव जी का वर्धा में कुष्ट धाम है और तहसील वरोरा, चांदा जिले में आप्टे जी का क्लीनिक है। अब होता यह है कि हमारे मंत्री महोदय जैसे व्यक्ति या अन्य कोई बाहर के लोग वहां पर आते हैं तो उनको दिखाने के लिए इधर, उधर से कुष्ट रोगी एक दिन के लिए जमा कर लेते हैं और उनके जाने के बाद उनको निकाल दिया जाता है। वे बराबर ग्रांट लेते हैं, पैसा उनको बराबर मिलता है लेकिन उन्हें उसके अनुसार पूरी

सेवा नहीं मिलती है। इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि सरकार इस ओर विशेष ध्यान दे।

एक बिलकुल नयी और अजबी सी बीमारी जिसे डाक्टर लोगों ने फ्लू की संज्ञा दी है वह आजकल बहुत जोरों पर फली हुई है। यह पता नहीं किस देश से आयी है और उसकी उत्पत्ति का कारण क्या है? मरीज़ डाक्टर के पास जाता है और कहता है कि गले में दर्द होता है, बुखार आता है, उलटी भी होती है, टट्टी भी होती है तो वह बोलता है कि तुम्हें फ्लू हो गया है। डाक्टर और कुछ उस के बारे में नहीं बतला पाता कि आखिर यह कैसे हो गया या यह क्या बला है बस कह देता है कि तुम्हें तो भाई फ्लू हो गया है। उसके होने का न कोई मौसम है न कोई वक्त। जाड़ा गर्मी बरसात सभी समय यह हो जाता है। इसी तरह से चेचक की बीमारी है। पहले कहते थे कि गर्मी में चेचक होती है लेकिन अभी तो गरमी भी नहीं है, ठंड भी नहीं और बारिश भी नहीं है लेकिन यह चेचक भी बारहों महीने चलती है। यही हालत अन्य रोगों के बारे में भी है।

अन्त में मैं और अधिक न कहते हुए सिर्फ यही प्रार्थना करूंगी कि सरकार इधर ध्यान दे, ग्रामों की ओर विशेष रूप से ध्यान दे और भारतवासियों के स्वास्थ्य को अच्छा बनाने का प्रयत्न करे ताकि यह देश उन्नति के पथ पर अग्रसर हो सके। मैं इन शब्दों के साथ एक बार फिर मंत्रालय की मांगों का समर्थन करते हुए और आपको मुझे समय देने के लिए धन्यवाद करते हुए अपना स्थान ग्रहण करती हूं।

Maharajkumar Vijaya Ananda (Visakhapatnam): At the outset, let me congratulate the Health Minister on the humanitarian work she does.

Mr. Chairman: Hon. Members should get up to catch my eye.

Maharajkumar Vijaya Ananda: Of course I know that she has inherited certain state of things and it is difficult to tide over those difficulties but she has done her best during her term of office as Health Minister. During the Three Plans, Rs. 370 crores were allotted for family planning out of which Rs. 10.30 crores were spent. It is a pity that such a big amount in these three Plans had been returned to the Finance Ministry. Ministries are so eager to have funds whereas here we find the Health Ministry is returning such huge sums.

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): These are incorrect figures. Could you repeat these figures?

Maharajkumar Vijaya Ananda: I gave random figures. It was Rs. 30.70 crores allotted for family planning and the expenditure was Rs. 10.30 crores. These are random figures; it is something like these figures. When you have such large amounts for this particular purpose, greater effort should have been made. The fact is that in this country there is so much sentiment about family planning and so if that type of propaganda could be done with the money alloted, I dare say that we could have had much better results. Food is as important as health but health is probably more important than food. If a man is healthy he is able to get some food or the other. So that is the primary concern. Shri Asoka Mehta said recently that unless we are able to achieve something in the field of family planning during the next five or seven years, there is no room for complacency. This comes from Mr. Asoka Mehta. According to the Planning Commission our population in ten years would be about 63 crores and in 1981 they seem to think that it would be about 70 crores. If the population is going up like this, I think it will take all the efforts of the hon. Minister to go full steam ahead to see that population is checked and family planning programme is properly implemented and new devices are brought in so that they could be made available to the villagers. They can

[Maharajkumar Vijaya Ananda]

have lectures given there with microphones so that the villagers will realise that this is a very important item of life. Sterilisation has to be popularised. The medical students number only 11,000 in all the medical colleges this year it may be a thousand this side or that side—and in a country from Kashmir right up to Kanya Kumari this is by no means a creditable thing if only 11000 mature as doctors. Only three colleges are being proposed for this report, as I see from the report. Three colleges in a vast country like this are very insufficient. In view of the fact that we have got a lesser number of medical colleges, why not we have them in two shifts so that we can produce more doctors? Quoting the figures at random again, there are about 70,000 doctors in this country and about two lakh beds in the various hospitals. This is something shocking: that in a country like India stretching from Assam to Kutch and from Kashmir to Cape Comorin, we have just about 70,000 doctors and just two lakh beds. This, I think, is an item of very great importance and I have a suggestion to make. Take the case of Banaras, where we have divisions of five districts. We have a medical college for each division. Like that, if the hon. Minister could think of a scheme where we could have three to five districts and then put up a medical college for each such area, it would be good. Something on these lines could be thought of. We call them divisions in Uttar Pradesh; in Andhra, they call these are districts, which are very large in area; in Uttar Pradesh, the districts are not so big. On these lines, if the hon. Minister could think, that would be good. It is not an easy problem that could be tackled in one minute, overnight. But these are my humble suggestions.

About smallpox, I would like to pay a tribute to Dr. Lall who has been invited by many countries. I do not know if Dr. Lall is known to the medical authorities here. He was the Chief Medical Director in Uttar Pradesh, where he has done yeoman service. He has been asked by many countries to come and give his views. I would like to pay my tribute because he belongs to this country; he is an Indian, and has attained great fame. He is now working with the WHO.

Vaccination is not sufficient. I will just mention something interesting in this context, about what a military officer said in 1880. The Army Commission of the year 1880 said that the whole Indian experience points to one direction, and this is, that the severity of smallpox epidemic is more closely connected with sanitary defects which intensify the activity of other epidemic diseases more than what is usually imagined, and that the sanitary problems of towns and villages must be looked to for mitigation of smallpox as of cholera and fever. This was in 1880. I must say we have made some strides, but nothing in comparison with say Australia where one per cent infants have vaccination. In the USA, it is not compulsory, and there is no smallpox in other countries to talk about. For instance, in Assam, there is less smallpox than in other States.

Then I come to water supply. I am afraid I was misunderstood when I initiated that short-duration discussion on water pollution on the last occasion. I only meant to strengthen the hon. Minister's hands, because I felt that the Municipal Corporation people here and the Municipal Committee were absolutely hopeless and they were incorrigible. The whole city of Delhi was in desperate fear of contacting all sorts of yellow fever, jaundice and so on. It was with that idea that I moved that motion. Again, we find that there is something in the air already; that there is scarcity of water in this capital of India. There is already a cartoon in the *Hindustan Times* of today saying that the "Municipal Commissioner has urged people not to waste filtered water." This has come so early. Last year, we were inundated with floods. I would

like to ask the hon. Minister one thing. There was a talk about doing something with the Najafgarh nulla because that Najafgarh nulla had overflowed with the result that disease was the main trouble and last year it caught on like the rats which go on multiplying. There was a talk about desilting that area so that this year at least there would be no question of its overflowing. I hope the minister will kindly look into this matter, because it is really very very important for the city of Delhi.

There are various people who are manufacturing false drugs to the detriment of this country. Poor people, who do not realise what they are buying buy these false drugs. I hope the minister will take effective measures to see that such people who produce false drugs are not only taken to task, but I have a suggestion to make, for whatever it is worth. Of course, I am talking of the mediaeval and barbarous days. The only way to treat people who do blackmarketing, hoarding or producing false drugs is to put them in a main street and give them public flogging. It may be considered mediaeval and old. But what happens when you go to court? A man dies or a whole family is poisoned with that drug. He goes to the court. You know how easy it is to argue a case. Lawyers know how to turn and twist a case. Hon. members have given so many suggestions for tackling blackmarketing, hoarding, producing false drugs. But I say, put them in a main street and give them a good whipping; then this will soon die out.

Mr. Chairman: Why does he not table a Bill to that effect?

Maharajkumar Vijaya Ananda: There are many drugs that are really necessary in this country. I certainly appreciate the idea that drugs are being made in this country. Big firms have started production in full swing. But there are some vital drugs necessary for this country. Eminent doctors say there are drugs that really are necessary. Even if it be expensive, if a man can afford it, let him have it at least. I hope the minister will take note of it.

I will give a small instance about myself. I was in Bombay and I had a little congestion of my lungs. I was not feeling well. I went to an eminent doctor who prescribed colladil for me. For the life of me, I could not get colladil all over Bombay, Calcutta and Delhi also.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Health (Shri P. S. Naskar): Are there no alternative drugs?

Maharajkumar Vijaya Ananda: There may be. I am just giving an illustration how a drug of that kind is not available.

Dr. Sushila Nayar: It is just the name!

Maharajkumar Vijaya Ananda: Whatever it be, it so happened. I am not a medical man, but a medical man can tell you there are so many drugs which would be of immense use in this regard if allowed to be imported. This should be put on a higher footing than even food.

I conclude by saying, let us not follow a penny-wise-pound-foolish policy. Let us get the best stuff for the country. Let us also have a larger number of hospitals and beds. 2 lakh beds for a country of this dimension is hardly sufficient. About medical colleges, I have made the suggestion that division type medical colleges could be started, if possible; i.e. 3 or 4 or 5 districts together can start a medical college. As far as possible, let us send doctors into the villages, because the villagers die like rats and there is nobody to look after them. Of course, the doctors must be given fair wages. If a young man who comes out from the college is asked to go to a village on Rs. 150, it is hardly worth going there. I hope that with the big allocations—of course, the big allocation for one item is for family planning—the hon. Minister,

[Maharajkumar Vijaya Ananda]

with her tact, will be able to get much more from the hon. Finance Minister.

Dr. Sushila Nayar: I may say that the figures given by the hon. Member are incorrect.

Mr. Chairman: Hon. Members should try to catch my eye. We have been insisting upon this practice. Unless hon. Members who are desirous of participating in the debate rise up in their seats I will not be able to call them.

श्री र० ना० रेड्डी (नलगोंडा) : सभापति महोदया, सेहत की ग्रांट पर मैं कुछ कहना चाहता हूं । सेहत की अहमियत क्या है, इसके मुताल्लिक बहुत ज्यादा कहने की कोई जरूरत महसूस नहीं होती है । इसकी अहमियत सब ही जानते हैं । लेकिन मुझे अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि पिछले सतरह सालों की आजादी के बाद भी हमारी जनता की सेहत की हालत अभी भी ठीक नहीं है । दिक से कोई पांच लाख लोग मरते हैं हर साल । इस साल काफी बड़ी हैजे की शिकायतें भी आई हैं । चेचक का भी काफी जोर रहा है । यह हमेशा ही रहता है । यह कहना कि हम सतरह सालों की आजादी के बाद भी अपने मुल्क की, अपनी नेशन की सेहत को सम्भाल नहीं सके हैं, शोभा की बात नहीं है । इससे यही साबित होता है कि हुकूमत किस तरह से काम कर रही है ।

16.37 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

सेहत को कायम रखने के लिए पहली चीज जो बहुत अहम है, गिजा है । गिजा अच्छी लोगों को मिले यह सब से ज्यादा जरूरी चीज है । आप देखें कि आज सतरह साल के बाद भी 25 से 30 करोड़ जनता की रोजाना आमदनी कितनी है । यह कहा जाता है कि पांच या छः आने से ज्यादा नहीं है और इस के बारे में कंट्रोवर्सी भी बड़ी है । मैं उस कंट्रोवर्सी में पड़ना नहीं चाहता हूं । लेकिन आफिशल तरीके से जो मानी हुई बात है वह यह है कि पांच या छः आने से ज्यादा आमदनी नहीं है । इतनी सी आमदनी से क्या गिजा लोगों को मिलती होगी, इसका अंदाजा तो आप आसानी से लगा सकते हैं, अच्छी गिजा की बात तो अलग रही । हुकूमत आज तक भी अन्न की समस्या को, अन्न के सवाल को हल नहीं कर सकी है । राशन भी लोगों को पूरी तरह से नहीं मिलता है । जब ऐसी हालत हो तो सेहत के मुताल्लिक ज्यादा बोलना भी बहुत मुश्किल हो जाता है । मैं यह नहीं कहता कि . . . . .

श्री शिंकरे (मारभागोआ) : फूड मिनिस्टर आस्ट्रेलिया गये हुए हैं फूड के वास्ते ।

श्री र० ना० रेड्डी : वहां से लायेंगे, अमरीका से लायेंगे, यह तो ठीक है । लेकिन आप देखें कि कितने लोगों को अच्छी गिजा मिलती होगी । मुश्किल से दस परसेंट को भी अच्छी गिजा नहीं मिलती होगी ।

मिनिस्टर साहिबा ने जो बजट सेहत के वास्ते रखा है उसको आप देखें । 28 करोड़ रुपये का ही बजट आपने रखा है । केन्द्रीय हुकूमत का जो बजट है वह दो हजार करोड़ से उपर का है । उस में से सिर्फ 28 करोड़ रुपया सेहत के वास्ते आपने रखा है और इतने रुपये के लिए मंजूरी आपने हम से चाही है । सरकार यह कह सकती है कि सूबों की हुकूमतें भी खर्च करती

हैं । लेकिन आप देखें तो आपको पता चलेगा कि वे दस परसेंट भी इस पर खर्च नहीं करती हैं । आंध्र प्रदेश के बजट की हालत को मैं जानता हूं । वहां पुलिस डिपार्टमेंट पर जितना खर्च किया जाता है उतना ही सेहत और मैडीसिन पर खर्च होता है । वहां भी अस्पतालों की हालत बहुत खराब है ।

डाक्टरों के बारे में यह कहा जाता है कि हमारे मुल्क में छः हजार जनता के पीछे एक डाक्टर है । मैं कहता हूं कि इस तरह से हिसाब लगाने का तरीका बहुत ही गलत है । यह वैसा ही तरीका है जैसाकि औसत आमदनी निकालने का तरीका है । एक आदमी को तो एक लाख मिलता है और दूसरे को सौ रुपया मिलता है और अगर दोनों का औसत लगाया जाय तो पहले तो दोनों को जमा किया जायगा और फिर उसको दोनों में तकसीम किया जायगा और एक के हिस्से एक लाख पचास रुपये आ जायेंगे । यह औसत निकालने का जो तरीका है, यह बहुत ही गलत है ।

आप यह भी देखें कि डाक्टर लोग शहरों में ही रहते हैं, गांवों में जाना पसद नहीं करते हैं । गांवों की हालत क्या है, इसका जिक्र बहुत से हमारे माननीय सदस्यों ने किया है । गांवों की हालत यह है कि वहां कितने ही लोगों के लिए एक डाक्टर है । आज आप कह सकते हैं कि छः हजार के पीछे एक डाक्टर मौजूद है लेकिन मैं तो कहता हूं कि वहां पर पचास हजार के पीछे भी एक डाक्टर नहीं है ।

डाक्टरों के मुताल्लिक मैं यह भी सोचता हूं कि यहां के डाक्टर लोग जो बाहर जाते हैं हैल्थ सिग्नेज ले कर, ये क्यों जाते हैं ? वह पाकिस्तान चले जाते हैं, इंग्लिस्तान चले जाते हैं, अमरीका चले जाते हैं । सुनते हैं वहां उनको दस गुनी तन्खाह मिलती है । यहां जितने मैडिकल ग्रेजुएट्स आप मेडिकल कालेजेज में प्रोड्यूस करते हैं क्या वह हिन्दुस्तान में हैं । आखिर वह बाहिर क्यों जाते हैं । यहां पर सवाल आता है कि आप उस को किस तरह से ट्रीट करते हैं । आप उन को क्या तन्खाह देते हैं, आप उनको क्या एनकरेजमेंट देते हैं काम करने के लिये । आज हमारे सामने यह सवाल भी आ रहा है कि कर्मचारियों को ही नहीं, अस्पतालों के डाक्टरों को भी स्ट्राइक करने की जरूरत पड़ रही है । अखबारों को पढ़ने से ऐसा मालूम होता है । मैं नहीं चाहता कि हास्पिट्ल्स में कोई स्ट्राइक हो, लेकिन इस की जिम्मेदारी सिर्फ उन के उपर डालना गलत होगा । इसकी जिम्मेदारी हकूमत पर है । उन कर्मचारियों पर नहीं है जो कि हास्पिटल्स में काम करते हैं । आप उन लोगों को क्या देते हैं कि जिस में कि वे स्ट्राइक न करें । जिम्मेदारी तो आप की है कि आप उन को इस तरह से रखिए कि वे स्ट्राइक न करें ।

फिर देहातों में डाक्टरों की जरूरत तो एक ऐसा मसला है जिस को हुकुमत आज तक न हल कर सकी है । और न मैं ऐसा समझता हूं कि वह बहुत जल्द हल कर सकेगी । आप देहातों में डाक्टर भेज ही नहीं सकते । अगर आप भेज भी दें तो वह जाते नहीं है । जो आप के प्राइमरी हैल्थ सेन्टर्स हैं उन की तादाद बहुत कम है । एक ब्लाक में शायद एक हास्पिटल हो । क्या इससे गांव वालों के मसले और जो उन की प्राब्लेम्स हैं वह हल हो जाती हैं । आज यहां पर हालत क्या चल रही है । माफ कीजिए, आप की इंडियन मेडिकल कौंसिल हिन्दुस्तान के देहातों के बारे में कुछ जान नहीं सकती । वह लोग तो पेडस्टल पर बैठे हैं और एम० बी० बी० एस० एक्सपर्ट्स तैयार करने की सोचते हैं ।

आज हालत यह है कि बनिक्स के हाथ में पूरा गांव होता है । मैं अपने ही गांव की

[श्री र० ना० रेड्डी]

मिसाल देता हूं । वहां पर चार क्वेक्स काम करते हैं जो कि इंजेक्शन और स्टेथास्कोप लेकर घुमते रहते हैं और इधर-उधर इंजेक्शन लगाया करते हैं । अभी हमारी बहन कह रही थीं कि आप डिप्लोमा कोर्सेज बन्द क्यों करते हैं । डिप्लोमा कोर्सेज आप को देते रहना चाहिय । आप भले ही एम० बी० बी० एस० डाक्टर तैयार कीजिये । इस में कोई आपत्ति किसी को नहीं है । लेकिन आप डिप्लोमा कोर्स क्यों बन्द करते हैं । आप उन को नौकरी मत दीजिय लेकिन उन को काम-याब होने दीजिये हजारों की तादाद में । आप मेट्रीकुलेशन के बाद तीन साल का कोर्स रखिये । वह लोग आपके यहां नौकरी न पा सकें तो कोई बात नहीं है लेकिन जो क्वेक्स दो तीन सौ रुपये महीने कमा रहे हैं उन की जगह पर तो तीन साल की साइंटिफिक ट्रेनिंग पाये हुए डाक्टर्स काम कर सकेंगे । वह गांवों में जाकर प्रेक्टिस कर सकते हैं । न तो आप गावों में एम० बी० बी० एस० डाक्टरों को भेजने के लिये तैयार हैं और न जो दूसरा आल्टरनेटिव तरीका है थोड़ी एजूकेशन देने का उस को ही मंजूर करने के लिये तैयार हैं ।

फिर नर्सों की क्या हालत है । कहा जाता है कि जितनी संख्या में डाक्टर्स हैं उनसे आधी संख्या में नर्सेज हैं । यह एक आश्चर्य की बात है क्योंकि एक डाक्टर के लिये ज्यादा नर्सों की जरूरत होती है । इस मुल्क में हालत यह है कि जितने डाक्टर्स हैं उनसे आधी संख्या में नसज हैं । क्यों आप कि लड़कियां आगे नहीं आती हैं । क्यों दूसरे मुमालिक में इसके लिये वह आगे आती हैं । आप के यहां जो नर्सों की संख्या इतनी कम है इसका एक कारण तो फिलहाल यह मालम होता है कि आप एकानोमिक इन्सेटिव देने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं । क्यों मिलीटरी के लिये नसज मिल जाती हैं । जहां तक मैं जानता हूं कि इसका कारण यह है कि वहां उन को 300 रु० तन्खाह दी जाती है । आप क्या देते हैं । मैं यह भी मानता हूं कि हमारी लड़कियों में वैकवर्डनेस है, वह आगे आने के लिये तैयार नहीं हैं, लेकिन एक तो आप उन को एकानमिक इन्सेटिव देने के लिये तैयार नहीं हैं दूसरे हास्पिटलस में उन के साथ अच्छा बर्ताव नहीं होता है । हुकुमत को इन मसायल की तरफ संजीदगी से सोचना चाहिये । यह कहना कि हमारे मुल्क में लड़कियां आगे नहीं आ रही हैं, यह ठीक नहीं है । जब यह दूसरे डिपार्टमेंट्स में काम करते हैं तो हास्पिटल्स में काम करने के लिये क्यों नहीं आती हैं । जो ट्रीटमेंट उन को मिलिटरी हास्पिटलस में दिया जाता है वह उन को दूसरे हास्पिटल्स में दिया जाना चाहिये । इसी लिये वह नहीं आती हैं यह मैं बतला देना चाहता हूं ।

इसके बाद मैं दवाओं के मसले पर आता हूं । हमारे यहां दवाओं के नाम से काफी लूटा जा रहा है । यह दूसरी बात है कि दवायें मिलती नहीं हैं..... लेकिन जो मिलती हैं उन्हें पेटेन्ट ला के बहाने बहुत महंगा रक्खा जाता है । हमारे पास जो पेटेन्ट ला है उस को खत्म करने की जरूरत है । मंत्री महोदय इस पर सोचें । यह पेटेन्ट ला ब्रिटिश जमाने में कोई पचास साल पहले बनाया गया था । उस पेटेन्ट ला की बिना पर जो दवायें आज पेटेन्टेड हैं वह ज्यादातर विदेशी कैपिटलिस्टों की हैं । उन को न हिन्दुस्तान में कोई बना सकता है न बेच सकता है । मैं बहुत सी दवाओं की मिसालें आप को दे सकता हूं । एक दवा है जिस के लिये स्विटजरलैंड की एक फर्म एक कीलोग्राम पर 5,500 रु० चार्ज करती है । इटली एक ऐसा मुल्क है जहां यह पेटेन्ट्स कानून नहीं है । वहां उसी दवा को एक फर्म 300 रु० में तैयार करती है और हिन्दुस्तान में

आ कर उस को बेचना चाहती है । मगर चूंकि स्विटजरलैंड की फर्म का हिन्दुस्तान में पेटेन्ट है इसलिए वह यहां ला कर उसे बेच नहीं सकती । यही बात है कार्टिजान की । कार्टिजान एक दवा है जिस की हिन्दुस्तान की कीमत 15 रु० फी ग्रेन है मगर दुनिया के और मुल्कों में वह 5 रु० फी ग्रेन मिलती है । विटामिन बी 12 जो है उस की हिन्दुस्तान में बिकने की कीमत 220 रु० फी किलोग्राम है, लेकिन दुनिया की कीमत उस की सिर्फ 30 रु० है । क्लोरोमाइसिटीन एक ऐसी दवा है जो बहुत ही पापुलर है और टाइफाइड के लिये इस्तेमाल होती है । पंचवर्षीय योजना में हुकूमत हिन्द ने उस को मैनुफैक्चर करने की कोशिश की लेकिन नहीं कर सकी, क्योंकि उस का पेटेन्ट है । पेटेन्ट करने वाले भी इतनी चालाकी करते हैं कि उस का हर पासिबल फार्मूला उन्होंने पेटेन्ट कर लिया है, जिस की रू से उन्होंने इस दवा का बनाना रोक दिया है । मैं नहीं समझ पाता कि इस पेन्टेट ला को खत्म करने में हुकूमत हिन्द को क्या आपत्ति है, क्यों इस के मुताल्लिक पसोपेश किया जा रहा है । हम अखबारों में पढ़ते हैं कि प्रधान मंत्री लन्दन में इस के खिलाफ कुछ कह कर आये हैं । यहां आने के बाद उन्होंने कहा कि मैं ने नहीं कहा है । यह दूसरी बात है । यह भी सुनते हैं कि एक अमेंडमेंट ड्राफ्ट हुआ है, हम यह भी सुनते हैं कि मिनिस्ट्री आफ हेल्थ और मिनिस्ट्री आफ इंडस्ट्री में कुछ मतभेद है इस चीज के मुताल्लिक । कुछ समझ म नहीं आता है कि क्या चल रहा है ।

Dr. Sushila Nayar: This matter concerns the Industry Ministry. The hon. Member might take it up with that Ministry when their Demands come up for discussion.

Shri R. N. Reddi: They are all inter-related.

My information is that the Ministry of Health is differing with the Ministry of Industry. The Ministry of Health wants that this patent law should be abolished altogether but it is the Ministry of Industry which is coming in the way.

श्री किशन पटनायक (सम्बलपुर) : मिनिस्ट्री आफ हेल्थ मिनिस्ट्री आफ इंडस्ट्री को सुझाव दे ।

Shri R. N. Reddi: The hon. Minister can say it later. That is what I have come to know. I think that is my duty to put it before the House.

दूसरी बात यह है कि रूस की मदद से हम दो तीन फैक्ट्रियां तैयार कर रहे हैं । लेकिन उन दो तीन फैक्ट्रियों में भी आप उन दवाओं को बना नहीं सकते हैं । आप उन को मैनुफक्चर नहीं कर सकते जोकि पेटेन्टेड हैं । इसलिये में बहुत जरूरी समझता हूं कि आप इस पेटेन्ट्स के कानून को खत्म कर दें ।

मैं तो यह भी निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि आप ड्रग इंडस्ट्री का नेशनलाइजेशन क्यों नहीं कर देते क्योंकि ड्रग इंडस्ट्री हमारे मुल्क की सेहत के लिये बहुत ही अहम है । ड्रग इंडस्ट्री को बुरी तरह से नैशनलाइज कर दिया जाये और पेटेन्ट्स ला को खत्म कर दिया जाये ताकि जो हमारे बीमार लोग हैं वे कम दाम में दवायें खरीद सकें ।

आखिर में मैं अस्पतालों में जो कर्मचारी काम करते हैं उनके मुताल्लिक कुछ कहना चाहता हूं । उनके बारे में मिनिस्टर साहिबा का स्टेटमैंट मैं ने पढ़ा है । में इस बात से तो सहमत हूं कि ये अस्पताल पवित्र संस्थाएं हैं और इन में स्ट्राइक नहीं होनी चाहिये । मगर इन की सारी जिम्मेवारी सिर्फ कर्मचारियों पर डालना गलत होगा । आप अपने अस्पताल के कर्मचारियों को

[श्री र० ना० रेड्डी]

उचित सुविधाएं दें । आप उन के साथ जो बरताव करती हैं वह गलत है । आप उन को इत्मीनान से रखिए, उन को इकानामिक इंसेटिव दीजिए ताकि वे स्ट्राइक न करें । स्ट्राइक करने में उन को खुशी नहीं होती है । आप उन के मुतालबात को मान लीजिए तो वे क्यों स्ट्राइक करें । वे भी हिन्दुस्तानी हैं, उन में भी देश भक्ति है, वे भी यह मानते हैं कि ये अस्पताल पवित्र संस्थाएं हैं . . .

डा० सुशीला नायर : आप जैसे लोग उनको गुमराह करते हैं, वे क्या करें ।

श्री र० ना० रेड्डी : आप उन को स्ट्राइक करने पर मजबूर करती हैं ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Members may now move the cut motions to Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Health, subject to their being otherwise admissible.

Shri Warior (Trichur): I beg to move:

(i) "That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Health' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need to consult Ayurvedic associations and organisations whenever Committees or Boards are formed under the Drugs Act.* (2)]

(ii) "That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Health' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need to find out ways and means for the supply of raw materials like opium, ganja and pure gold for the preparation of Ayurvedic medicines.* (3)].

(ii) "That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Health' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need to encourage cultivation of medicinal herbs and plants by reserving forest areas and giving subsidies to growers* (4).

(iv) "That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Health' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need to give right of registration to traditional Ayurvedic physicians of Kerala.* (5)].

(v) "That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Health' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need to constitute a seperate All India Medical Council for Ayurveda.* (6)].

(vi) "That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Health' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need to elevate Ayurvedic department to the status of a major department* (7)].

(vii) "That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Health' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need to open more Ayurvedic hospitals and dispensaries.* (8)].

(viii) "That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Health' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need for financial assistance to States to raise the salaries and and allowances of registered Ayurvedic practitioners.* (9)].

(ix) "That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Health' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need to allot more funds for construction of buildings for Ayurvedic hospitals and preparation of medicines.* (10)].

(x) "That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Health' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need for financial assistance to States for proper treatment of patients in Ayurvedic hospitals and dispensaries.* (11)].

(xi) "That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Health' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need to establish at least four Zonal Research Laboratories to analyse Ayurvedic medicines on modern scientific lines.* (12)].

(xii) "That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Health' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need to organise periodical joint discussion on various aspects of different medical systems* (13)].

(xiii) "That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Health' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need to popularise Ayurvedic treatment in foreign countries.* (14)].

(xiv) "That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Health' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need to send Ayurvedic medical missions abroad.*(15)].

(xv) "That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Health' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need to get the assistance co-operation and collaboration of foreign countries for research in Ayurvedic pharmacopia and therapy.* (16)].

(xvi) "That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Health' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need to institute Presidential awards for outstanding contributions to Ayurveda from Ayurvedic physicians.* (17)].

Shri Yashpal Singh (Kairana): I beg to move:

(i) "That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Health' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need to popularise the Ayurvedic system of medicine.* (18)].

(ii) "That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Health' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need to set up a second Central Government Health Ayurvedic Dispensary in Vinay Nagar, New Delhi.* (19)].

(iii) "That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Health' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Failure to appoint doctors in dispensaries running without doctors* (20)].

(iv) "That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Health' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need to improve the service conditions of doctors of Central Government Health Service Scheme.* (21)].

(v) "That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Health' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Failure to make adequate arrangements for the supply of drinking water to the residents of Delhi, particularly in summer.* (22)].

(vi) "That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Health' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need to reduce the charges for non-government residents of Government colonies for treatment by Central Government Health Service Scheme Dispensaries.* (23)].

Shri Warior: I beg to move:

(i) "That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Health' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need to meet the demands of the doctors serving under the Central Government, especially under the CGHS* (24)].

(ii) "That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Health' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need to enforce more control on the prices of Allopathic medicines.* (25)].

(iii) "That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Health' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Shri Warior]

[*Need to find ways and means to make milk products for children available in a regulated way.* (26)].

(iv) "That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Health' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need to eradicate trade in spurious drugs by more stringent legislation and enforcement.* (27)].

(v) "That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Health' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need to allocate more funds for drinking water supply in rural India.* (28)].

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida (Anand): I beg to move:

(i) "That the demand under the head 'Medical and Public Health' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need to check the manufacture, distribution and sale of spurious, substandard medicines and foodstuffs.* (34)].

(ii) "That the demand under the head 'Medical and Public Health' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Failure to check large scale exodus of Indian doctors to foreign countries.* (35)].

(iii) "That the demand under the head 'Medical and Public Health' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need to offer better salaries and service conditions to doctors joining Government service.* (36)].

(iv) "That the demand under the head 'Medical and Public Health' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Failure to educate rural masses in birth control and family planning.* (37)].

(v) "That the demand under the head 'Medical and Public Health' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need to promote and develop Shuddha Ayurved in our country.* (38)].

(vi) "That the demand under the head 'Medical and Public Health' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need to check the air pollution, particularly in large cities and industrial centres.* (39)].

Shri Yashpal Singh: I beg to move:

(i) "That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Health' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Inadequate facilities available at the Gole Market C.G.H.S. Ayurvedic Dispensary.* (43)].

(ii) "That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Health' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need to open C.G.H.S. Ayurvedic Dispensaries in every Government Colony.* (44)].

(iii) "That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Health' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Paucity of staff and medicines in the C.G.H.S. Ayurvedic Dispensary, Gole Market.* (45)].

(iv) "That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Health' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need for adequate steps to popularise Ayurvedic treatment among the public in general and Government employees in particular.* (46)].

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: These cut motions are now before the House.

Dr. P. Srinivasan (Madras North): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am speaking on the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Health today.

First of all, let me congratulate the Health Minister and her deputy

for the achievements they have so far achieved in the matter of Health. The first achievement is that the National Malaria Eradication scheme has been successfully gone through and I am told that within the crossing of the Third Five Year Plan, malaria will be once and for all abolished from the sub-continent of India.

The other thing which probably I wanted to speak today is about filariasis. In the Report, I see the Filaria pilot project scheme. I fail to understand this. When I spoke last year about this, about 10 years back it was 6·5 million people suffering from filaria and last year, about which I speak today, it was 65 million of people suffering from that and the other statistics given by the Ministry of Health in the Annual Report is something alarming. I beg of the Health Minister to see that eradication of filariasis also should be taken on a national level so that once and for all we will be rid of that dreadful disease, a source of infection to the people living in the filaria endemic area.

About leprosy, many speakers have spoken about that. My own consideration is that leprosy must be taken at the national level. People who are suffering from this disease, either for good, bad or indifferent, are allergic to many healthy people. In a recent visit to a fair I saw that it was more of leprosy patients than the pilgrims. And more so, while I intended staying their for a couple of days, I came back the same day. That is the fate of other pilgrims also. Leprosy must be taken at the national level and encouragement should be given to private enterprises who are doing this anti-leprosy work so that the work which has to be done by the Centre and the States is done by these voluntary organisations. If they could be encouraged, much work could be done.

Coming to medical education, according to the Report, there are 81 medical colleges at present. Thanks to the vision of the Health Minister that the number has increased. Last year, there were about 10,277 admissions. At that rate, when are we going to achieve the target of serving the humanity, as the hon. Member rightly said just now? It is not one medical man for 6000—that is probabaly in urban areas. What about the rural areas? It may be one medical man for 40,000. My submission here is that about 10,000 admissions are there and at the end of five years and about that number may be the medical graduates coming out. Why not insist that, before such of those medical men enter the medical colleges, they shall do rural medical practice at least for three to five years. Can't we make it a compulsion? Can't the Health Ministry do it? I think, if there is a will, there is a way. That is the only way in which we can ask a medical man to come and serve the rural areas. Also, in our country, when compared to the male medical practitioners, the lady medical practitioners are rather poor in number especially in rural areas where medical attendance is required and especially in the matter of much-discussed subject of the family planning where a woman will be more useful and more helpful in that. About 50 per cent of admissions should be given for the next five to ten years to ladies so that in future the family planning programme would be tackled successfully. That may also help in that direction.

I am also reminded lately of the strikes in the medical profession. As a medical man of 30 years standing, I have not heard all these strikes for so many decades. Only recently, the strikes have started all over the section of the population including the medical men. After all said and done, even the medical man also is human. Has he been paid the right remuneration for his living consistent with his qualifications and with his medical achievements and other things? I don't think so. Therefore,

[Dr. P. Srinivasan]

I would request the hon. Minister to go into this question thoroughly from all sides. Even at the State level, in Madras there is one pay; in Mysore, there is another pay and at the Centre there is another pay. Why should there be this disparity? A medical man, a graduate of medicine, working either in Kanya Kumari or at the foothills of Himalayas, is the same person with the same attainment and with the same qualifications. This kind of disparity must be tackled at the highest level. I know the sympathy of our Health Minister. She must look into that and do the needful so that all medical men will be kept above board and there will not be any grievance against all these things and the threat of a strike shall not ever be heard either in this House or outside this House.

Coming to hospitals, I am told reliably that some hospitals or most of the hospitals have admissions double the number intended for those hospitals. What happens? The patients lie on the floor or in the *varandah* and the doctors and nurses have to topple over them. That is the fate of the hospitals. Will the Minister look into that and see that some more constructions, some more buildings, some more facilities are given to attend to these unfortunate patients? Then also, in the hospitals there are no compound walls. So much so that we hear of so many things, the dogs entering the wards and taking away the new born children and the dogs getting into the hospitals and carrying away the food. Such of those things also occur. Will the Health Minister look into the matter and see that justice is done and more money is given so that the hospitals are better attended to? During my recent tour of the USA, from east to west, I travelled and I saw about fourteen States, and I studied medical education, health and particularly family planning. After I had seen some of the hospitals, one of my American friends had taken me aside and asked me my impression about those hospitals. What did I find there? I found that the hospital buildings was such a colossal building with so many flats and so many other facilities, and each person had his own room with a television receiver. That is the mode of life that they are having. I had not seen many acute cases there. But what do we find here? Here, acute cases are the order of the day in our hospitals There people are convalescing in the hospitals with all facilities and all luxuries. When my Americans friend asked me what my opinion was about their hospitals, I said that compared to my country what they were having was a luxurious lodging-house.

17. hrs.

Now, I come to the vexed question of family planning. Since this is a burning question of the day, I hope you will give me your indulgence for a few more minutes. Many hon. Members have already spoken on that. Even my hon. friend Maharajkumar Vijaya Ananda has spoken on it.

First of all, I would request the hon. Minister to see that all marriages are registered. I do not know whether it comes within her portfolio, but since this arises out of family planning, I am just making these suggestions. Registration of marriages must be made compulsory all over India. About ten to twelve States have already the necessary Acts to ensure registration of marriages, but the other States have also got to fall in line. When a couple goes to a registration office for registering their marriage, the registration office should be asked to give them a booklet on planned parenthood, so that even in the beginning, the couple can understand that they must go by certain ways and means. Government could also levy some ordinary fee for registration, which will be a useful revenue to the Central exchequer.

Registration of births and deaths is done always in every city in every

State. When a person goes to the registration office for registration after the birth of the third child—I do not know whether the Health Minister will approve of it—the hon. Minister may consider the question of levying a nominal fee according to the social status of the person concerned. The reason for my suggesting the levy of a small amount is this. That small fee would give the couple food for thinking. At that time, the couple must be given a set of books explaining all the details of family planning and also given advice to approach the nearest clinic. They should not be expected to walk some twenty or thirty miles away, but they should be given advice at the nearest clinic. If that is done, then the couple will be careful next time, and that is a thing which will save them and also save our country.

I would also suggest that there should be more pictures on family planning. Thousands and lakhs of people see films every day. From the report of the Ministry I find that about 21 films have been prepared and shown. I have not seen here a family planning exhibition anywhere in my tour. We have fourteen languages in the country and we have numerous film studios all over the country. Could we not ask them to produce pictures which will be more appealing in each regional language on this subject? If every cinema house is asked to show, as is done in the case of the newsreel, at least 5—10 minutes every show every day, 365 days in the year, some film shorts concerning this subject, which will be meant for the literate, illiterate, the innocent and the vagabond, it will be more useful and a good impetus would have been given to the family planning drive.

Last but not least is the water supply problem. whether it is rural water supply or urban water supply the problem is the same. Coming as I do from Madras City, I know that the water supply scheme there has been hanging fire for the last so many years. The Gulhati Commission had come. Many schemes have been drawn up, but nothing has been done. If this is the state of affairs concerning Madras, a premier city, I can well imagine what would be the fate of the unfortunate, dumb millions of the rural areas who cannot represent those matters here.

During my travels in train when I am passing through different places, I get water in different varieties in different colours. I am not sure if those varieties of water are all fit for drinking purposes. I do not drink that water. I try to put up with my thirst and I carry a limited quantity of water in my flask. This is the state of affairs. Unless the Central and State Governments collaborate and evolve schemes for supplying good potable water, whether it is in Delhi proper or in the rural parts where people languish for good potable water we cannot tackle this problem. If the problem is tackled in this way, they will be doing their duty by the people.

In the Fourth Plan, the amount asked for family planning is Rs. 121 crores, but the amount given is about Rs. 95 crores. For water supply and sanitation, the figures is Rs. 820 crores, but the figure given is Rs. 340 crores, that is, one third. For control of communicable diseases, the amount asked for is Rs. 294·44 crores and the amount given is Rs. 125·50 crores or so. I would appeal to the whole House to request the hon. Finance Minister and the hon. Health Minister to see that more funds are allotted for these demands concerning health which is the very foundation of the whole nation, including our defence.

Dr. S. K. Saha (Birbhum): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, at the out set I am thankful to the Health Minister for giving us full details of the progress made in the field of health in our country.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Congress Members might not take more than 10

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

minutes each, as there is a large number from their side wishing to speak.

Shri Bishwanath Roy (Deoria): Ten minutes only?

Dr. S. K. Saha: Health is a valuable asset of our nation. But Sir, the provision made for this purpose is not sufficient to build up the health of the nation upon which everything depends namely—defence, development, agriculture, etc.

The Central Council of Health, at its meeting in Srinagar, strongly recommended an allocation of at least 10 per cent of the whole Plan for health. But I have seen in the First Plan, the provision was only 5·8 per cent, in the Second Plan only 5·7 per cent and in the Third Plan only 5·2 per cent. So, I suggest that ten per cent. of the total outlay of the Fourth Plan should be provided for health as recommended by the Central Council of Health.

More than twelve years have passed since the programme of family planning was taken up, but the progress is not satisfactory. This is due to lack of publicity in the rural areas where illiterate masses live. Mass Education among the illiterate people is absolutely necessary to have progress in family planning. They should be made to know what planning is, what its effect is on the family, society and country, what contraceptives are and how they should be used. They should also be made to know about free sterilisation operation for males and females; and it should be made known to them that the operation is more simple, and easier for the male than for the female. The death rate is decreasing consequently, there is increase of population, but our agricultural land is limited. So, food production is not keeping pace with the increase in our population. I suggest that family planning and economic planning should go side by side, so that the economy of our country will not suffer badly.

Then I come to the prevention and eradication of some of the important communicable diseases. Malaria has been almost eradicated from our country, but T.B. is growing more rapidly and seriously, in spite of the preventive measures taken by means of BCG vaccination and introduction of domiciliary treatment. I think this is due to lack of nutrition, both in quantity and quality, and lack of healthy housing accommodation. It is estimated that 6 million people are suffering from this disease, but only 34,000 beds are available. This is too small in comparison with the number of people suffering from the disease. There are neither any T.B. hospitals, nor any clinics, in the rural areas. They have to depend only on domiciliary treatment. They have to go to the district clinics to establish diagnosis. I therefore want to know from the Health Ministry what steps have been taken for diagnosis at the primary health centre level. I suggest that an after-care colony should be established at the district level for patients who have undergone treatment for a long period, and steps should be taken to give them the nutritions food, and also to train them in small-scale and cottage industries so that they would be able to stand on their feet in future.

Now I come to medical education. Though the number of medical colleges has been increased from 60 at the end of the Second Plan to 81, with an admission capacity of 10,277, yet there is rush for admission to the medical colleges. This is due to the growing tendency for medical education among the people. In West Bengal there are five medical colleges. But I have seen that the rush for admission is increasing every year. I suggest that two more medical colleges should be established in West Bengal. At least ten per cent of the

seats should be reserved for admission of the scheduled castes and tribes students. Though the outturn of doctors may be increasing every year there is shortage of doctors in every State, especially in the rural areas. For every 3000 persons the Bhore committee suggested one doctor but we have got one doctor for 6000. I have seen that because of the shortage of medical graduates LMP doctors are appointed as medical officers of primary health centres. Doctors are not willing to go to the villages as they do not get amenities there. So, I request the Health Minister to look to this and to improve service conditions of the doctors. Supply of protected water in rural and urban areas is not sufficient. It is a great problem of our country. Due to water-borne diseases many people die, their number comes to 2-3 million. Cholera tops the list of such water-borne diseases and it is endemic in our country, in Calcutta, Howrah and suburbs. It is neither controlled nor eradicated. In Western countries it had been prevented but in our country it is not prevented because of the failure of the Government to supply protected water. Water supply scheme must be accompanied with drainage scheme in order to prevent contamination of the water and prevent the risk of spread of filariasis.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member must conclude.

Dr. S. K. Saha: For the medical graduate course for the nurses there is one college in Delhi. I suggest that there should be more colleges for graduate nurses courses at Calcutta, Delhi, Madras, etc. Thank you.

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द (करनाल):

यस्यइमे हिमवन्तो महित्वा
यस्य समुद्रम् रसया सआहु
यस्य इमा प्रदिशो यस्य बाहु
कस्मे देवाय हविषा विधेम्

Shri P. S. Naskar: May I have the translation?

डा० सुशीला नायर: स्वामी जी इस का तर्जुमा कर दें।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय: इस का तर्जुमा कर दीजिए।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द: इस में मेरा समय चला जायेगा और मुझे और समय नहीं मिलेगा।

श्री बाल्मीकी (खुर्जा): मन्त्र से दुखों की निवृत्ति होती है।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द: उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सब से पहले मैं परिवार-नियोजन के बारे में कहना चाहता हूं। स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय की ओर से जो प्रतिवेदन दिया गया है, उस के पृष्ठ 53 पर परिवार-नियोजन के बारे में कहा गया है। परिवार-नियोजन के सम्बन्ध में बहुत भाई बोल चुके हैं। (*Interruptions*). माननीय सदस्य न बोलें। अगर वे बोलना चाहते हैं, तो मैं बैठ जाता हूं।

श्री पू० शे० नास्कर: स्वामी जी ने जो श्लोक है, क्या उस का इस से सम्बन्ध है?

एक माननीय सदस्य: माननीय सदस्य तो सन्यासी है। उन का परिवार-नियोजन से क्या सम्बन्ध है?

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द: माननीय सदस्यों को सुनना पड़ेगा। वे सब तो खराब हैं। मैं ही इस बात को कह सकता हूं।

इस प्रतिवेदन में बताया गया है कि हमारी सरकार की तरफ़ से स्थान स्थान पर 10,984 परिवार-नियोजन के केन्द्र खुले हैं, जिन में 7,00,000 लोगों का बन्ध्यीकरण आपरेशन किया गया है। आप बीमारी का इलाज भी

[श्री रामश्वरानन्द]

चाहते हैं और बीमारी में आग भी लगा रहे हैं। क्या कभी ऐसा होता था? क्यों नहीं ऐसा होता था? जहां आप करोड़ों रुपया परिवार-नियोजन पर खर्च करते हैं वहां मैं आप से यह भी निवेदन करूंगा कि आप इस देश की नर नारियों को, इस देश के बालक बालिकाओं को इस देश के गृहस्थियों को ब्रह्मचर्य की शिक्षा दें, उस पर आप रुपया खर्च करें। किन्तु उस बीमारी में तो आप स्वयं फंसे हुए हैं। इस तरह की बात लोगों को आप कह नहीं सकते हैं। अभी जो भी उठता है कहना आरम्भ कर देता है कि ग्रामों में परिवार-नियोजन हो। क्यों साहब, शहरों में क्यों न हो? आपने कहा है कि सात लाख लोगों का बंध्यीकरण आपने किया है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इन में राष्ट्रपति महोदय और उन के परिवार के कितने लोगों का बन्ध्यीकरण किया गया है, प्रधान मंत्री, प्रान्तों के मुख्य मंत्रियों, राज्य पालों और केन्द्र के मंत्रियों में से और उच्च जो अधिकारी हैं, उन में से कितनों का परिवार-नियोजन के सम्बन्ध में बन्ध्यीकरण किया गया है।

यद यदा चरति श्रेष्ठः तत् तदेव हतरोजनः

बड़ा व्यक्ति जो काम करता है उसको छोटे भी करते हैं। अगर आप चाहते हैं कि परिवार नियोजन इस तरह से हो तो मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि स्वास्थ्य मंत्री जी और उनके मंत्रालय के जितने उच्च अधिकारी हैं उनको आगे आना चाहिये, उनका पहले बंध्यीकरण हो तब जा कर दूसरों का हो। तभी यह योजना जो आपकी है यह लागू हो सकती है नहीं तो यह बिल्कुल मिथ्या कल्पना मात्र है।

आप मनु स्मृति को पढ़ें। उस में क्या लिखा हुआ है? विवाह कैसे नर नारी करें? उस में लिखा हुआ है:

वेदान अधित्य वेदौवा वेदम्वापि यथाक्रमम्
अविप्लुत ब्रह्मचर्य गृहस्थमाश्रम् माविषेत

गृहस्थी कौन बने? वह बने जिस ने चार वेद पढ़े हों, तीन पढ़े हों, दो पढ़े हों और दो नहीं तो कम से कम एक जरूर पढ़ा हो। प्राचीन काल में ऐसा होता था कि कुमार और कुमारियां जिन्होंने ब्रह्मचर्य को भ्रष्ट नहीं किया होता था वे गृहस्थ आश्रम में जाते थे। आप क्यों नहीं विवाह पर प्रतिबन्ध लगा देते? क्यों जो अयोग्य नर नारियां हैं उन पर विवाह करने का प्रतिबन्ध लगा देते? क्यों नहीं, कह देते कि वे विवाह न करें। एक तरफ तो विवाह होते जायें और दूसरी तरफ तलाक बिल पास करके नर नारियों को आप अनेक विवाह करने की छूट देते जाते हैं, यह कहां तक युक्तिसंगत है? यह तो आप अग्नि में घी डाल कर चाहते हैं कि अग्नि शान्त हो। इस तरह से कभी कुछ नहीं होगा। आप के राज्य में यह संसार नहीं बना है। इसको बने हुए पौने दो अरब बरस हो गये हैं। तब से यह संसार चला आया है पीछे देखना चाहिये कि इतनी जनसंख्या क्यों नहीं होती थी? वर्ण आश्रम मर्यादा के आधार पर प्रत्येक व्यक्ति, प्रत्येक गृहस्थी एक दो बच्चों की औलाद के लिए संकल्प किया करता था। जब एक अधिकारी एक स्थान से हटता है तो एक ही तो लगेगा, दस बीस तो नहीं लगेंगे। यह गृहस्थ आश्रम भी एक स्थान था जब माता पिता जन्म स्वभाव से ही दो तीन बच्चों को जन्म देते थे। वे लोग धर्म कर्म में विश्वास करते थे। आप धर्म कर्म को नहीं मानते हैं, ईश्वर को नहीं मानते हैं, विधर्मी की तरह से चलते जाओ जितनी दूर चला जाए। यह तो खाज की बीमारी में पकौड़े खाना, गुड़ खाना, खटाई खाना, तेल और मिर्च खाने वाली बात है। आप जितना चाहें पैसा खर्च करते जायें, कुछ होने वाला नहीं है।

जल के सम्बन्ध में भी कहा गया है कि जल नहीं मिलता है। यह ठीक है। मैं इसको मानता हूं। 184 पृष्ठ पर 24 करोड़ रुपया आपने जल सम्भरण के लिए रखा

है। उस में से 21 करोड़ रुपया तो केवल शहरों के लिए है और केवल तीन करोड़ रुपया देहातों के लिए है जिन की संख्या कम से कम आठ नौ लाख है। उनके लिए केवल तीन करोड़ रखना क्या न्यायसंगत है? मैं पूछना चाहता हुं कि क्या यह मजाक नहीं है, देहातों के साथ? सेना में भरती हों तो देहाती अनाज पैदा करें तो देहाती, कपड़ा पैदा करें तो देहाती परन्तु जब खाने और पहनने का मौका आए तो शहर वाले ले जायें, क्या यह उचित है? मैं शहरों का विरोधी नहीं हूं जो राजमाता है, उसके पुत्रों को आप एक आंख से न देखें दोनों आखों से बराबर आपको देखना चाहिये। जब तक आप ऐसा नहीं करेंगे, तब तक उन्नति नहीं आप कर पायेंगे।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय: अब आप खत्म करने की कोशिश करें।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द: दस मिनट मेरा समय है।

श्री बड़े (खारगौन): नहीं।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द: नहीं का क्या अर्थ है?

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय। आपने छः सात मिनट ले लिये हैं।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द: आप औषधियों का निर्माण करते हैं। आप एलोपैथी के पीछे पड़े हुए हैं। मेरा देश ऋषियों का देश है। इस में एलोपैथी का कोई काम नहीं है। जितना आप रुपया खर्च करते हैं, आयुर्वैदिक औषधियों पर करें, आयुर्वैदिक विद्यालय आप खोलें और वैद्य लोग, सन्तोषी लोग आप को बहुत ज्यादा और अच्छी से अच्छी दवाइयां इस देश में ही तैयार करके दे देंगे। आप आज दवाइयां विदेशों से मंगाते हैं और रुपया विदेशों को भेजते हैं। यदि औषधियां यही तैयार हों तो यह सारा रुपया बच सकता है। आज हमारे सामने विदेशी मुद्रा का प्रश्न है। हमारे देश के लोगों को अपने देश की औषधियों से ही काम करना चाहिये।

मैं आपको विश्वासपूर्वक कहता हूं कि बिल्कुल आपको औषधियों की आवश्यकता नहीं पड़ेगी। प्राचीन भारतीय चरित्र के आधार पर नर नारी चलें तो आपको इनकी आवश्यकता नहीं पड़ेगी। यह कहा जाता है कि टी० बी० की बीमारी का कोई इलाज नहीं है। आप देखें कि इस बीमारी में कौन मरते हैं। क्षय रोग जो है यह तब होता है जब नर नारियां बहुत अधिक व्यभिचार करते हैं। इसका इलाज आपके पास क्या है सिवाय इसके कि आप लोगों को ब्रह्मचर्य की शिक्षा दें। आप लोगों को ब्रह्मचर्य की ओर लायें। जिन लोगों को आज अच्छे से अच्छा खाना खाने को मिलता है क्या वे क्षय से पीड़ित नहीं होते हैं? वे उन लोगों से भी अधिक होते हैं जिन को कम खाने को मिलता है। जो ज्यादा खाते हैं वे अधिक बीमार होते हैं क्योंकि वे अधिक भ्रष्टाचार करते हैं। भ्रष्टाचार को रोकने के लिए, व्यभिचार से बचने के लिए...

श्री बाल्मीकी: इसके कीटाणु होते हैं जिनकी वजह से लोग इसके शिकार होते हैं।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द: कोई कीटाणु नहीं होते हैं। मेरे लगादो सारे कीटाणु और देख लो कि क्या मुझे टी० बी० होती है। मैं इसका इलाज ले रहा हूं। मेरे गुरुजी और मुझे को लगा कर देख लो, कभी टी० बी० हो जाए तब। सात धातुओं में से बीर्य रूपी धातु जब नष्ट हो जाती है तब क्षय रोग होता है। उससे पहले कभी क्षय नहीं होता है। इस वास्ते आप पीछे की तरफ लौटो।

आप देखें कि औषधालयों में क्या हो रहा है। छः हजार के पीछे एक अस्पताल कहां है। पंजाब में करनाल का उदाहरण मैं दे सकता हूं। पंद्रह हजार तो अकेले धरौंडे

[श्री रामेश्वरानन्द]

में आदमी हैं और बीसियों उसके साथ गांव लगते हैं और वहां एक औषधालय है । उसमें भी कभी डाक्टर नहीं होता है और कभी नर्स नहीं होती है और जब दोनों होते हैं तो दवाइयां नहीं होती हैं । जो दवाइयां होती भी हैं तो मैं आपको निश्चयपूर्वक कहता हूं उन में से साठ प्रतिशत बाजार में जा कर बिकती हैं । डाक्टर कह देता है कि दवाई तो देनी है लेकिन हमारे यहां नहीं है, अमुक का नाम लिख दिया है, उसके यहां जा कर ले लो । वह नाम भी लिख कर दे देता है । उसके साथ वे मिले रहते हैं । अस्पताल के लिए जो दवाइयां जाती हैं वही जा कर बाजार में पैसों में मिलती हैं । बेचारे देहाती को वही दवाइयां बाजार जा कर पैसे दे कर खरीदनी पड़ती हैं । देहातों का तो भगवान ही मालिक है ।

आप देखें कि देहातों में सड़कें नहीं हैं, सवारी नहीं है । बीस बीस गांवों के पीछे एक अस्पताल है । बीमार आदमी हो जाए तो उसको किस तरह से औषधालय लाया जा सकता है, आप ही बतायें ।

आप दिमाग से, बुद्धि से, शक्ति से शहरों की तरफ लगे हैं, शहरों को ही आप देखते हैं । मैं आपको ऐसा करने से मना नहीं करता हूं । आप शहरों को देखो । लेकिन जिन के बल पर आपकी गाड़ी चलती है, जो ज्यादा आपको देते हैं, जिनके बल पर आप टिके हुए हैं, वे ग्रामीण ही हैं । उधर भी आप अधिक से अधिक ध्यान दें ।

मुझे दस मिनट मिले थे और मेरी पार्टी वालों ने समय कटवा दिया, मैं इसको अन्याय समझता हूं । दो ही बार मैं बोला हूं । मुझे पहले लिख कर दे दिया गया था कि मैं स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय पर बोलूं । बाद में मेरी पार्टी वालों ने कटवा दिया । अगर यही व्यवहार होगा तो मैं इसे सहन नहीं कर सकूंगा ।

Dr. Melkote (Hyderabad): Sir, it is very common that members of this House vote moneys for the five year plans and each department gets what has been allotted there. People ask for more moneys here, having allotted a smaller amount there. So far as the Health Ministry is concerned, since the fourth plan is in the offing, may I request hon. members to consider what would be the amount which they desire that this Ministry should get. They can ask for it and work for it. Without that, every time complaining against this Ministry for not implementing so many things without giving it sufficient finances would not be correct.

Sir, I had occasion to visit and continuously visit various parts of the country for various types of work. The one thing of paramount importance from every point of view is the question of water particularly in the rural areas. This was so far a problem in the rural areas. It is becoming a problem in the urban areas also, where even if water is supplied for lack of drainage facilities diseases are again making their way and showing themselves up. I, therefore, feel that this problem has to be tackled in a very large manner.

Death rate has gone down bacause of the new inventions in medicines and the national measures taken by the Ministry in the past. Malaria has been eradicated. Cholera has almost gone out of appearance. Smallpox is disappearing and various other diseases are not to be seen today. This is the advance that this Ministry has made in protacting the health of the nation. Therefore, the death rate has gone down considerably. The question of infantile mortality has also been attended to in a large measure with increased number of hospitals in the rural areas.

The refection of its work is shown by the fact that first-rate doctors, quality doctors, MBBS doctors are

being produced by the nation. Today its number goes up to 10,200. In the coming years, particularly in the Fourth Plan, I understand, another 25 medical colleges are being opened Therefore, in the course of the next 10 or 15 years a sufficient impact of these good quality doctors would be made even in the rural sector. Whether half-baked doctors could be made available to the rural population, as if they do not, deserve better type of treatment, is a very big question. That is what people are asking. I think it is not fair. Therefore, whatever doctors are produced they should be doctors of quality.

While saying this, may I say this to you and to the House that as a member elected to the Indian Council of Medical Research I had occasion to meet many of its members at various places in their conferences. It is a pleasure to see how they have been working continuously and the type of research they have been doing. The amount of research work is also going up and India is getting credit in the international market. On such institute is the Nutritional Research Institute at Hyderabad which the British medical men themselves have applauded. They have told the medical personnel that if they want better training, better post-graduate research training in aspects of nutrition, it is not to America or to some other place that they should go to learn but they should go to India and that too to Hyderabad. This is a credit to the Medical Department, to the Health Ministry and to the Institute that we have here.

Sir, this is the type of work that is going on everywhere. It takes time to make a medical man. It takes time for him to gain experience and to make his impact on the rural sector, a factor which has been neglected for thousands of years. I would therefore plead for patience. But patience where the question of health is concerned is not good. Averages do not concern me but I have no conflict with them. But by and large, when we discuss national problems there is no other way. Therefore, unless the time factor is given and the Medical Department is given adequate sums of money to push in with all its schemes it would rather be difficult to make an impact on the nation. I would, therefore, feel that this House should be very considerate and think about these problems generously. The House should see to it that at least in the Fourth Plan a good deal more money is given to this Department.

The present Ministry is tackling the question of small-pox, leprosy and T.B. on a national scale. It has done the work in the case of malaria and a few other diseases. Still, many diseases like filaria are being tackled. I feel that the health of the nation would considerably improve by the eradication of these diseases. Unless water resources are made available adequately in the rural sector, both for drinking and for other purposes, whatever impact may be made by attending to some of these diseases would be negatived. So, adequate attention should be paid to water supply. I, therefore, feel that whatever money is being allotted to this Ministry, a good portion of it should be spent for the supply of good water to the rural population.

The primary health centres are coming up. Some hon. Members have pointed out that in the urban areas there is only one doctor for 6,000 people. In spite of the advances that we have made in medicine and in spite of the large number of medical men that we are turning out every year in the rural areas there is still only one medical man for a population of perhaps 60,000. That is a very small number. So, some attention has to be paid to this aspect of the problem. Dr. Srinivasan has made the suggestion that every medical graduate who is coming out of the college must be asked to serve for a prescribed period of time in the rural areas before he gets his degree. I think that by itself will not be sufficient. I think that even during the course of service,

[Dr. Melkote]

after they have put in 8 or 10 years of service, when they have become senior people, they should be asked to serve in the rural areas. Unless the senior people are asked to go there, the juniors will not be interested in going there. So, both of them must be asked to go there. For that, certain facilities and conveniences have to be provided to them in the matter of education, accommodation etc.

Reference was made to diploma courses. I do not like it for the simple reason that it gives discriminatory treatment to the rural sector of the population. When we want quality treatment, why should it be restricted only to the city people, denying it to the people in the rural areas? Why should we not post some of our best medical men in the villages? Therefore, to think in terms of producing doctors who are not up to the mark is not at all good.

The other aspect of the question which the Health Ministry is attending to is refresher courses to medical men, even to private medical practitioners. I do not know whether it would be possible and whether any legislation should be brought in. Many of these people may be commissioned to work in the rural sector, at least for a few hours every week, may be in a near-about village. That will create the proper climate and psychology for the younger generation in the medical profession to go there.

When the WHO conference is held abroad, Ministers and some of the officers attend the meeting. So far as the medical personnel are concerned, I would say that private medical practitioners in the rural areas as well as some Members of Parliament should be enabled to go there so that they can have an idea of what is happening in those conferences. I hope that the Ministry would bear this in mind and create facilities for taking such people outside.

Some hon. Member had referred to patents etc. I might point out in this connection that we in this Parliament have enacted the necessary legislation to prevent spurious drugs. But I would submit that its enforcement needs a lot of machinery. I find that in the Fourth Plan the Medical Department is trying to create this kind of machinery everywhere. Of course, we should not punish the innocent. At the same time, we must also remember that life is very precious; trying to make people die of spurious drugs is a very serious affair. The Act provides for the imposition of fines and punishments. But even today, after the enactment of this measure, hardly anyone is being punished. Is it because the manufacture of spurious drugs has completely gone down or is it because Government are tardy even after the enactment of this measure? The people are very anxious to know about these things because there is certainly a feeling in the country that spurious drugs are still being manufactured and are being sold to the detriment of the public. I hope that the Ministry will take adequate action with regard to this aspect of the question.

Family planning is also a very important thing. It is the poorest of the population who produce more. They have no food but they have the vitality and they produce more. During the last three or four months, I had occasion to visit Bihar, Kerala, Rajasthan and some other places. When I met some of the industrial workers and the members of their families there, the ladies complained to me that it was the menfolk that came in their way. I mentioned this recently during the debate on the Demands for Grants relating to the Labour Ministry, and the Speaker had then observed that recently in one of the papers the news had appeared that as a result of some of these drugs which were intended to prevent the birth of children, the women were

becoming men. I do not know. I have not seen any such news item, but it may be a fact. But the recent innovation that is being made, namely the intra-uterine device is simpler, and less costly, and at the same time it can stay there for months. This is an excellent innovation, and the ladies in the rural sector want this, and the wives of the industrial workers want these things. But it is the menfolk that have got to be educated. I personally feel that whilst we in the INTUC are prepared to help the Ministry to propagate this and see to it that the wives of the workers take to it, it becomes necessary to import some more social workers, some more lady workers, who can go and teach these things to the members of families. I hope that the Ministry will also bear this in mind.

Shri P. S. Naskar: I thank you very much for giving me a chance to speak on certain items that hon. Members have spoken about. I would first take up the question of the cost structure of drugs in this country.

My hon. friend opposite said a little while ago that the patent law was standing in the way of reducing the price of drugs in the country. It is a fact that the people who have patented drugs have put up their own price. As you know, there is a patent law in our country. I am told that Government are thinking of amending certain provisions of the patent law, and shortly Government will bring forward a Bill to amend the existing patent law. But apart from these patent laws, the Ministry of Health have set up a committee to look into the cost structure of certain life-saving drugs, and the committee will shortly give a report on the cost structure of those drugs, especially the life-saving drugs. Besides, we have also been taking steps to see that the firms that import the raw materials for the drugs do not import such raw materials at high prices. In the next licensing policy, we have suggested to the Ministry concerned that the c.i.f. prices of many of the drugs which are imported as raw material should be pegged at reasonable levels.

The Ministry has done one thing in regard to the stabilisation of the prices of drugs in this country. Soon after the emergency was declared, there were two orders issued at the suggestion of this Ministry by the Ministry of Industry, one about the display of prices of drugs being made obligatory on the part of dealers, and the other about the stabilisation of the consumer prices of drugs on 1st April, 1963. Prices of essential commodities have gone up since the emergency, but at least the prices of drugs stabilised on 1st April, 1963 have not gone up.

Reference was also made to spurious drugs in the country. As you know, recently a committee called the Drugs and Equipment Standards Committee was constituted by the Ministry, consisting of officials and non-officials. It was asked, among other things, to assess the extent of spurious as well as sub-standard drugs in the market. The committee after making an exhaustive inquiry came to the conclusion that it is a fact that there are spurious drugs, but they are manufactured by unknown and unlicensed manufacturers. Available data indicate that spurious drugs are moving in the market, but the committee felt that, overall, its incidence or the number of cases brought to notice was not of a significant magnitude. The committee made certain recommendations. These have been taken into account.

We have taken certain steps to stop the sale of spurious drugs in the country. One is that to eliminate unlicensed manufacturers, an all-India list of licensed drug manufacturers has been printed and made freely available to all concerned at a nominal price. Copies of this list have been circulated to all State drug control organisations and to associa-

[Shri P. S. Naskar]

tions of drug dealers in the country. It has also been made mandatory by rules that dealers in drugs must buy drugs only from the licensed manufacturers and should maintain a record of purchases and sales. There are certain other measures we have taken to stop the flow of these spurious drugs.

It has also been found by the committee that there are sub-standard drugs in the country. The committee examined quite a number of samples, from 1959 to 1964, and came to the conclusion that about 20 per cent of the samples were reported to be not of standard quality. Steps are also being taken to see that sub-standard drugs do not find a market in the country.

Generally, sub-standard or spurious drugs have a tendency to exist in the field of vitamins. Somehow or other, a lot of propaganda has been done for taking vitamins, that if one takes vitamins, one will be healthy and so on. There is a tendency in the country to believe that even the bread we buy or bottled drinks, everything is vitaminised. This sort of psychological effect is there.

A number of steps are being taken to see that spurious and sub-standard drugs do not come into the market and are not sold. For that, the drug control organisation is being strengthened at the State and Central levels. We have certain proposals to augment our Central Drug Directorate; the State Governments have their own proposals to strengthen their organisations.

A little while ago, an hon. lady Member referred to food adulteration. Recently, as you know, this House and the other House passed a Bill in this regard after considering the matter in joint committee. Upto now, prevention of food adulteration was dealt with by State Governments only; now the Central Government have taken concurrent powers and steps are being taken at the Central level to augment the machinery for prevention of food adulteration. We have kept a few thousands of rupees for a central unit in the budget year. In the Fourth Plan, we are proposing to have about Rs. 12 crores to have regional laboratories and other organisations to fight the menace of food adulteration.

Mention has been made about water supply. Two or three doctor friends said that so long as we did not give protected water supply in the rural areas and urban areas, and also make provision for sanitation, quite a number of diseases could not be prevented. I think Dr. Saha and Dr. Melkote referred to it.

The National Water Supply and Sanitation Programme was included in the Health Plan in 1954 in order to assist a comprehensive programme of improving water supply and drainage in the country for both urban and rural areas.

A general estimate of the requirements has been made by technical committees and the estimated cost of rural water supply schemes is about Rs. 600 crores, while urban water supply schemes require about Rs. 1,000 crores. Then you can imagine what a colossal problem we have before us. I read that report and I found that as it is today, about 40 per cent of our urban population have got protected water supply and 20 per cent of the population have got arrangements for sanitation. In the same report I read that the number of people living in the urban areas in our country is next in the whole world only to the number of people living in urban areas in Russia and America.

Funds for the urban phase of the programme are given to the State Governments as loans, and they allot the funds to selected local bodies for

implementing their water supply and sewerage schemes. All such schemes are approved by the Health Ministry with technical details.

The provision made in the Third Plan for urban water supply and sewerage schemes is Rs. 80.84 crores. There were 285 spillover schemes from the second Plan, and they were estimated to cost about Rs. 24 crores. They have also been sanctioned in the Third Plan period, and in addition to that, about 440 new schemes have been approved during the Third Plan for urban water supplying, costing about Rs. 80 crores.

The rural water supply in the country is implemented through different agencies. Piped water supplies requiring engineering skill are under the purview of this Ministry, whereas simple wells are provided under the Community Development programme. Water supply in the backward areas for scheduled castes and scheduled tribes is under the purview of the Home Ministry. Till recently there was another water supply scheme called Local Development Works. That was under the Planning Commission. That scheme has been taken over by this Ministry, and simple wells are being looked after by the Community Development Ministry in the rural areas.

The provision of simple wells in rural areas has made fairly tangible progress during the three Plans. In respect of piped water supply to individual villages or groups of villages, the investigation and design of such schemes require the employment of trained public health engineers, so that full benefits may be obtained for the money spent.

As you know, water supply and sanitation schemes are essentially a State subject, but still the Central Government, that is this Ministry, have been persuading all the State Governments to reorganise and expand their Public Health Engineering Departments so that implementation of the difficult water supply schemes in the rural areas could be expedited.

During the two closing years of the First Plan, the expenditure on piped rural water supplies was about Rs. 5.5 crores; in the Second Plan it was Rs. 16 crores; in the Third Plan, the entire provision of about Rs. 16.34 crores is going to be utilised. All these figures relate to the National Water Supply and Sanitation Programme (Rural).

It is a fact that in our health programme, we attach high priority to the preventive side as the surest and quickest and most effective measure to improve the nation's health and economic productivity. Protected water supply and sanitation are of the utmost importance to achieve the objective. Provisions for water supply and sanitation cover about a third of the total provision under Health in our three Plans so far. In the Fourth Plan, we are anxious to increase the allotment a little more.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (देवास) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है । क्या मंत्री महोदय बिना कोरम के भाषण देंगे ?

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : घंटी बज रही है— अब कोरम हो गया है ।

Shri P. S. Naskar: Mention has been made about the water supply scheme. Hon. Members referred to the pollution of water supply in Delhi last year. As you know questions were answered in this House. A committee was set up to look into it and recommend about the augmentation of water supply in Delhi. That committee is to submit its report very shortly; it will say what were the causes of the pollution, whether it was preventible and if so whether the agency that was responsible for it did their job or not.

[Shri P. S. Naskar]

Several cut motions had been put about the scarcity of water supply in Delhi and they said that there would be scarcity in the coming summer or after a month or two. The point is whether the water supply authority are in a position to supply about 140 million gallons of water per day. About 18 months back or two years back a scheme was taken by the Delhi Corporation to augment the water supply by another 40 million gallons per day. Schemes for ten millions out of this had been completed and the work for augmenting the remaining thirty millions is rather behind schedule. There are certain factors which are causing this delay. I am personally taking interest in the last few months to see that the remaining part of the work is done.

श्री हुकमचन्द कछवाय: उपाध्यक्ष महोदय मंत्री महोदय का भाषण कल पर रखा जाये। वह बिना कोरम के जबाब दे रहे हैं।

श्री च० ला० चौधरी (महुआ) कोरम है।

एक माननीय सदस्य : कोरम है।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : गिन लीजिए। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, छः बज चुके हैं। मंत्री महोदय कल अपना भाषण जारी रखें।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : कोरम है।

Shri P. S. Naskar: I am told by the Corporation authorities that the remaining portion of that scheme would be completed by next year. Hon. Members must have noticed some questions about the water scarcity in the colonies of South Delhi. The additional ten million gallons of water that had been raised, the works for which were commissioned, had not reached South Delhi area yet. It is the idea of the Corporation that at least 3-4 million gallons of water more per day has to be given to the South Delhi area but unfortunately one booster pump at Patel Nagar area has not yet been completed. The Delhi Corporation authorities had assured that it would be ready by the end of this month, if not, by the middle of the next month. With this additional three million gallons of water per day in South Delhi, I think it will lessen the hardship of that area. In addition to this, the Delhi Corporation have already sunk about 12 deep tubewells to augment the water supply, and another 13 will be completed before the onset of summer. This is the point which I wanted to make so far as Delhi water supply is concerned. I have pointed out the things that the Delhi Corporation wants to do about the augmentation of water supply, and these are the proposals which have been made and are to be implemented.

18 hrs.

But there is one big factor about shortage of water which I want to bring home to the hon. Members. It is the wastage of drinking water. This matter was taken up by the Minister several times with the councillors of the Delhi Municipal Corporation and other authorities concerned. There are three types of wastage: first, there is the public hydrant. The people do not seem to take care, in certain areas, to close the hydrants when they do not need water. This causes quite a heavy amount of wastage. Then, there are the leaking taps. The Corporation has to take care that the leaking taps are regularly and quickly repaired and in time. That will save a lot of water. Then, the New Delhi Municipal authorities said that in the South Delhi area, where they are feeling this scarcity of water, there is also wastage of filtered water. It was mentioned that filtered water is freely used in the gardens, especially in some colonies where the water-meters have not yet been fixed. We are

asking the Ministry concerned to see that as soon as possible, the water-meters are fixed in each individual home. The problem of leaking taps is also there. So, once we have the augmentation of 10 to 13 million gallons of water extra per day, plus the preventive measures taken to see that drinking water is not wasted, I think there will not be so much difficulty in the coming summer.

I do not want to take more time of the House. I find that some of the hon. Members who have moved cut motions are not present in the House. With these few words, I resume my seat.

18.03 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, April 20. 1965/Chaitra 30, 1887 (Saka).

GMGIPND—LS II—296 (Ai) LSD— 26-5-65—970.